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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1908.

禮拜六

香港英曆十一月十七號

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....
Sterling.....\$1,500,000 at 1/2 = \$1,000,000
Silver.....\$14,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
K. Shillim, Esq.—Chairman.
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CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1908. [24]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MKX \$7,223,222
RESERVE FUND.....GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MKX \$7,223,222

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREEDNEEDLE HOUSE, E.O.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " " " "
" 3 " 2 1/2 " " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,200,000

RESERVE FUND.....£1,535,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS.....£1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.
" 6 " 3 " " " "
" 3 " 2 1/2 " " " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1908. [26]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).

RESERVE FUND FL. 5,750,000 (about £479,407).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Paterson, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota Radja (Achoen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Accounts 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balance.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per annum.
" 6 " 3 " " " "
" 3 " 2 1/2 " " " "

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 16th July 1908. [27]

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....Yen 24,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS....." 15,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
TOKIO, CHEFOO, TIEN-TSIN, KOBE, OSAKA, NAGASAKI, NEWOHAWA, DALNY, LYONS, PORT ARTHUR, ANTON, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, BOMBAY, SHANGHAI, HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposits:
For 12 months.....5 1/2 per cent.
" 6 ".....4 " "
" 3 ".....3 " "

TAKKO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1908. [28]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 1 1/2 PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [29]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Tael: 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:
Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft
S. Bleichroeder
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie
Robert Warckauer & Co.
Mendelssohn & Co.
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne
Frankfurt a/M.
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln.
Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOEHN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

THE SAVOY,

13, Queen's Road Central,

NEXT DOOR TO CONNAUGHT HOUSE HOTEL.

The Proprietors of the above High Class Tailoring, Hosiery, etc., Establishment, beg to notify the Public and their Numerous Customers that a Clearance Sale of their new and varied stock is now being held.

Prices have been considerably marked down for CASH.

Stocks consist of Morley's Hosiery, the Celebrated "W. B." Corsets, and the well known Boots and Shoes by the Regal Shoe Co.

In addition to the above there are many Side Lines marked at most moderate prices, which cannot fail to be of interest, and an inspection is earnestly invited.

All our goods are sold at COST PRICE.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1908. [31]

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar, at pupil's residence.

Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.

Apply to—
E. J. LOPES,
C/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1908. [32]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

SHANGHAI, MUJ., KOBE & PALERMO.....Noon, 10th Nov. { Freight only.

SHANGHAI.....OCEANA.....4 P.M., 15th Nov. { Freight and Passage.

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports.....DELHI.....Noon, 14th Nov. { See Special Advertisement.

LONDON AND ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID.....SOMALI.....2nd Dec. { Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1908. [33]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

A 5 or 10 Catty Box constitutes one of the most acceptable Presents to those at Home.

Orders placed before Nov. 15th will be delivered in the United Kingdom for XMAS.



LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR THE ABOVE SPECIALLY-BLENDED

FOOCHOW TEA.

PRICES:
Including Freight, Duty and Delivery to any address in the United Kingdom.

Per 10 Catty Box, \$17.50. Per 5 Catty Box, \$10.00. [34]

CHAMPAGNES.

LOUIS RENAU, PAUL DOMMIER & CO., DUC DE MONTEBELLO, IRROY & CO., LANSON PERE ET FILS, POL ROGER, GIESLER & CO., BOLLINGER & CO., FOMMERY & GRENO.

Telephone No. 75.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1908. [35]

Hotels.

HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17, Water Street, Yokohama.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appointments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate.

HENRY LUTZ,
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908. [36]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, THE PRAX, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. [37]

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,365 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,360 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M. and 1.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted). These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN" 1,651 Tons and "HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons. ("SUI-TAI" at Dock).

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Company's Wharf, Lok Street Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

REDUCED SALOON RATES AT WEEK-END.

Saturday A.M. or P.M. departure, returning Sunday A.M. or P.M. \$5.00

Do do do do do do \$6.00

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG."

Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.

Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 Tons, and "NANNING," 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M.

Round trips take about 4 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, 8th November.

S.S. "SUI-AN" will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF, at 9 A.M.

Departure from Macao at 5 P.M.

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

Machado's String Band will play selections of Music during the trip.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD., HOTEL-MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR), opposite the Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1907. [38]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1907. A. F. DAVIES, Manager. [39]

KOWLOON HOTEL.

For the Convenience of those Attending the

GRAND OPEN AIR CONCERT

AT THE KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB,

ON SATURDAY, the 7th Proximo,

A SPECIAL CONCERT DINNER will be served at 7.30 p.m. Sharp.

SUPPER at 11.15 p.m.

Please book your seats in advance.

C. OHAYTOR, Manager.

O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1908. [40]

ASTOR HOUSE.

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and on a entirely new Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate. First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of
L. GAMEAU, Proprietor.

N. BLUMENTHAL, Manager.

Telephone, 270. Telegrams "Astor." [41]

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR	STREAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN.....	"KLEIST" Capt. Rud. Meyer	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 18th November.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.....	"GORDEN" Capt. B. Wilhelm	About WEDNESDAY, 18th November.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MEL. BOURNE.....	"MANILA" Capt. J. Minssen	THURSDAY, Noon, 3rd December.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN.....	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	Middle of November.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1908.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

EUROPEAN POLICE DOGS.

EFFICIENT AND INCORRUPTIBLE THIEF TAKERS OF CONTINENTAL CITIES.

That a policeman on night duty in a great city would be more respected by criminals if accompanied by a powerful and sagacious dog is a reasonable supposition, yet it remained for little Belgium to carry out this innovation—in Antwerp, Ghent, Mons, Bruges and Ostend—an innovation which has now spread to other parts of Europe. Monsieur E. van Wesemael, Police Commissioner of Ghent, was the first to suggest trained dogs as auxiliary police.

In March, 1899, three Belgian sheep dogs were bought for him by the veterinary officer of the city, and their training was at once taken in hand by the Police Commissioner. Shortly before Christmas ten dog policemen were at work, and after a reasonable period had elapsed a report was sent to the burgo-master. After ten months of trial the most conservative members of the city Council of Ghent became enthusiasts over the new police recruits and voted more money for dogs to be used in the Faubourg de Bruges and along the smaller docks. Soon there were thirty big, powerful dog policemen on duty and working with surprising efficiency. They would take a new man over his night beat with a zeal, a thoroughness and a relentless, systematic ardour that would kill a lazy constable. They know their work, and could and did correct many a man who was a stranger to the beat.

The system is now a proved success, and the veterinary surgeon of the city periodically goes out to the fairs to buy dogs. Many breeds have been tried, but the best of all is the big Belgian or French shepherd dog, the powerful and sagacious Briards and Groenendaels, with hair long or short, wiry or silky. These are unmatched the world over for their endurance, boldness, fidelity and intuitive instinct.

Some Belgian cities—Mons, Saint Gilles and Sohaerbeck—buy their dogs at two and even eighteen months of age; but M. van Wesemael prefers to buy his recruits when they are six months old and can be subjected to an exhaustive training with surer results. The period of training varies from three to six months.

For the first fifteen days new recruits are kept in the kennels and merely taught obedience. Military brevity, combined with unvarying kindness, marks all orders. In due time certain night guards come and take out the recruits with the veteran dogs when the night bell sounds. The dog police go on duty at 10 o'clock at night and finish work at 6 in the morning. They never go out in the daytime, and on no account are allowed to become acquainted with the ordinary public.

When on duty each carries a leather collar bearing a tin medal, with its name, birth, date and the word "Police." There is also a cloak for stormy weather, which covers the body from neck to tail. It is leather mounted and waterproof. The dogs also wear muzzles while on duty, for their whole training makes them regard the civilian as an enemy, and a muzzle is necessary for the protection of peaceable citizens. This muzzle is of a special kind: it is a tin cup, perforated for respiration, which prevents the dog from eating any food he may find in the road at night. An elastic arrangement, however, permits the unmuzzling of the animal in an instant, when the muzzle swings from the collar, ready to be replaced when the emergency has passed. Thus unmuzzled, the well fed, trained and powerful animal is a formidable adversary even for an armed burglar, besides being an accessory of great use to the night patrol, whether a criminal's intent is flight or fight.

The entire education of the newly arrived dogs is undertaken by the brigadiers-controleurs, or officers in authority over the night patrol. When coaching the dogs the brigadier-controleur is always in civil dress, and often he simulates the appearance of a tramp or suspicious character. He goes through the pantomime of assaulting the night guard, runs away, slouches along with suspicious bundles, leaps into ditches filled with deep water, scales high walls and generally runs the whole gamut of a rascal caught in the act.

Every week the dog police are lined up in the paddock for medical inspection. They come to know this event, and if spice-permitted, one might relate amusing, pathetic and all but incredible anecdotes of the intelligence of these carefully selected and well trained brutes.

When a new recruit is beginning to show aptitude under training, the night guard to whom it is assigned comes to the kennel and leads it forth when the patrols with the older dogs are assembled for duty. The men are provided with bones or scraps of meat for the newcomer, and in this way stress is laid on the lesson it is taught to teach—namely, that only men in police uniform may be trusted. All others are to be eyed with suspicion, if not with positive hostility. Later on the night patrol leads out the beginner, to familiarize it with every nook and corner of the beat. For one month this work goes on three or four hours a night in all weathers, the hours of duty being gradually increased to the standard eight.

If the animal is slow to understand the object lessons he is frequently teased and irritated by a brigadier-controleur. In extreme cases a slow witted recruit is maltreated and even kicked and beaten a little by the official actor. Simultaneously every policeman in the station caresses the dog and gives it dainties. It is no wonder, then, that the dog at the end of his training is at once eager to obey the commands of the police, and more than eager to attack a suspicious looking person in civil clothes.

In many cases the central police bureau maintains in its grounds artificially arranged walls, water jumps and other obstacles, as well as a regular staff of officers skilled in training these dogs. They accustom new canine recruits to hearing revolver shots, to making flying leaps exceeding six feet, and to attacking fugitives in the head of the knee. They are trained in this

last respect by a pull at the leash when they jump for the neck. Thus, when the policeman "criminal" in charge of the training feels the dog's muzzle touch the back of his knee, he drops, to show that the object is attained. This operation often repeated, shows the intelligent dog what the object of the pursuit is, and how it may be best accomplished. After a time the animal operates without being held in leash, and yet instantly responds to its master's whistle, no matter how headlong may be the pursuit in which it is engaged.

When an officer arrives on his beat he releases his dog with the laconic command "Cherche." Instantly the dog passes swiftly into and around farms, and outposts beyond the city boundary. It knows all possible places of concealment, for if during the earlier stages of the training its memory in this respect has been lax, morsels of meat have been placed in remote corners as an infallible guide to these places.

The dog does more scouting in ten minutes than its well paid human comrade could do in an hour. If it barks or growls or in any way gives notice of having found something suspicious the patrol at once joins the dog. Each night guard, by the way, carries a revolver with twenty rounds of ball cartridge, a whistle, handcuffs and a dark lantern.

Strict orders are given to the men to prevent their dogs from picking up bones or tempting morsels on the beat. Some superb animals were lost before the chief commissioner and his veterinary surgeon settled on the diet, which now renders the dogs almost indifferent to delicacies, casually found in the night.

The men are warned never to take away the body of a dog colleague suddenly poisoned while on duty. The malefactor argues that the patrol will take up the body of his loyal and faithful friend and bear it back to the bureau, so leaving the field unguarded. The mere fact of the poisoning of a dog shows the proximity of a criminal on the beat, so the patrol must call for aid from the next round if he wants it and push on in search of the criminals.

Afterward he must carry the dog's body to the police abattoir, so that the veterinary surgeon may hold a post-mortem and determine the cause of death. The poisons most commonly used are strychnine and prussic acid. While on duty the dog rarely quits the heels of his human colleague, save to carry out the sharp military words of command, "Cherche," "Attendez," and "so on," but it will rush to aid an officer on a neighbouring beat on hearing the shrill signal for assistance.

Before its first year is over, indeed the dog is as admirably drilled as the smartest Prussian infantryman. It obeys the word of command without a moment's hesitation. It will leap a fence, swim a stream or walk in front, behind, or at the side, according to its master's pleasure. It is hungry for work, pathetically anxious to help. Wagging its tail with excitement—which must always be suppressed while on duty—it is an amusing picture of impulsive zeal; great is its delight and triumph when it makes an arrest.

Each canine "officer" costs the pioneer city of Ghent a little more than five cents a day. M. van Wesemael pointed out to me that thirty dog police cost the city only 3,285 francs a year and did more than four times the work that would have been accomplished by twelve men, who would have cost at least 12,000 francs.

One of the first foreign police officers to inquire into and adopt the dogs was M. Lepine, Police Prefect of Paris. At first eight of these fine beasts were bought for M. Lepine. These Paris pioneers—Peloux, Paris, Turco, César, D'Aragnan, Meijde, Diana and Athos—became the pets of all Paris, visitors and residents alike. They proved so successful that their number was fast increased, until now every one of Lepine's agents plongeurs is accompanied on his rounds along the Seine quays by a chien sauveur.

The alert German Minister of the Interior sent a police commissary into Belgium to investigate for himself the merits of the dog police. The report of this official as to efficiency and economy was so striking that within three years 150 German corporations had also installed dogs as auxiliary police, and were soon satisfied, as also were many cities of Austria, Hungary and Italy, of the canine policeman's superb sense of duty, as well as his loyalty, vigilance, fidelity, and his indifference to bribes and salary alike.

Intimations.

PASST BREWING COMPANY,
MILWAUKEE.FRESH SUPPLIES
ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents for
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1907.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORITY OF THE ITALIAN CONVENT CAME ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Caps and Collars renewed on old ones.
Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Knitwear, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiority will also be most grateful for any PARASOLS, or old PARASOLS to be made into Baskets for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Mission.
Sole Agents, Messrs. J. & W. G. 1907.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STREAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.....	ARMAND BEHIC	Guionnet	9th Nov., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS.....	POLYNESIE	Broc	10th Nov., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.....	DUMBEA	Boyer	23rd Nov., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS.....	TOKANE	Lancelotti	24th Nov., at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1908.

CHARGEURS RÉUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP Co.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALlice, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, via SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHINA, WANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, GENOA to HONGKONG in 30 DAYS.

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Trans-Pacific: VICTORIA (B.C.) VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FREIGHT to OVERLAND.....via VANCOUVER.

PASSENGERS to OVERLAND and EUROPE.....via VANCOUVER.

YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER.....13 DAYS.

LONDON and PARIS.....26

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALlice, LIVERPOOL, via MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailings:

1 CORSE26th Nov. 1 AMIRAL MAGON11th Jan., 1909.

1 New Twin Screw 16,000 Tons displacement, 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins.

* Intermediate class and rates of passage.

All round the world ticket by these boats, &c.

For further Particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

[46]

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" sail from HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK and COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP in 4 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity. THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILARATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES

Hongkong 26th March, 1907.

Shipping—Steamers.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE
BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJILIWONG.	JAPAN	First half Nov.	JAVA	First half Nov.
TJIMAS.	JAVA	First half Nov.	AMOV	Second half Nov.
TJILATJAP.	SIANGHAI	First half Nov.	JAVA	Second half Nov.
TJIKINI	JAPAN	Second half Nov.	JAVA	Second half Nov.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	Second half Nov.	SHANGHAI	Second half Nov.
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half Dec.	JAVA	First half Dec.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1908.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON, AND KOANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line. Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted). Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamoen.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamoen, Canton, or to their Agents.

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE

TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for

the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 1 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

Wm. FARLAIN, Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1907.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 37½ lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask or Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag or Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1907.

Intimations.

Powell's
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.GREAT
CASH SALE
of
Household
Furnishing
Goods.

Now Proceeding.

ART MUSLINS.
ART SERGE.BEDSTEADS
BLANKETS.
BEDSPREADS.CARPETS.
CANDLE-SHADES.
COIR MATTING.
COOKING

UTENSILS.

CREPES.
CRETONNES.
CROCKERY.
CRUMB CLOTHS.
CUSHIONS.
CURTAINS.FENDERS.
FIRE IRONS.
FURNITURE.LINOLEUMS.
LAMP SHADES.

RUGS.

SATEENS.
STAIR LINENS.
STOVES.

&c., &c., &c.

GREAT
BARGAINS.POWELL'S
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1908.

FOUNDING OF THE
STEAMER "OXUS"SPECULATIVE POLICIES ON THE
LOST STEAMER.

Some astounding stories were told at Westminster yesterday (Oct. 5)—they are not all given in evidence yet, and the Court was warned that there would be conflicting testimony—when the formal Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the s.s. *Oxus* was opened. Mr. Dickinson, the police-court magistrate, presided, and had the assistance of nautical assessors.

The loss of the *Oxus*, it will be remembered, inspired the recent correspondence in the Press as to the legality of P.P.I. policies (policy proof of interest), and it came out during the inquiry that it was common knowledge at Lloyd's that the *Oxus* was a "spoiled ship," one that speculators had selected for gambling on her loss.

The *Oxus* was a small steamer, built in 1890 in the north at a cost of £19,000, and classed 100° A1 at Lloyd's at the time she was passed by the Board of Trade surveyors. She was transferred to the Lombard Steamship Company in 1895, and, with the cost of repairs and improvements, she had cost her owners about £32,500. There were mortgages on her. When she left Cardiff on 11 July, 1908, with coals for Tarragona, in Spain, to proceed thence to Cadix to pick up a cargo of salt for Iceland, via Swansea, the owners' insurance on the vessel was

£10,000 for hull and machinery,
£2,500 for total loss,
£1,500 for freight, etc.,
making a total of £14,150.

Mr. John White, the managing director of the company owning the vessel, had to pay very high rates to secure this insurance owing to a number of P.P.I. policies that had been taken out by speculators on the vessel.

HISTORY OF THE SHIP.

The history of the ship was rather curious, as stated by Mr. Laing. In April of this year, when in Swansea, a machine blew out and killed or injured two men. When Mr. Mackintosh, as a result of this accident, inspected the ship he found a 3-in. crack in the forward service of the boiler, and, although this was repaired, when the steam was turned on, it showed such defects in the boiler of the donkey engine that this was condemned before the steamer left on her last voyage. She had been commanded by an officer who had lost five ships in succession, and on 18 May, finding the insurance rates were going up, and thinking it might be owing to the record of this captain, the owner engaged Capt. Whitson, who took the ship one journey before starting on the last voyage of the *Oxus*.

REMARKABLE SUGGESTIONS.

Having landed her outward cargo at Tarragona, she was coaled at Gibraltar, and picked up a cargo of about 900 tons of salt at Cadix, leaving there on 2 Aug. Describing the next three days Mr. Laing made a most extraordinary series of suggestions, upon which the promises to call evidence.

On the afternoon of 4 Aug. the ship's boats were swung out; the weather being fine and smooth. At midnight the ship was dry, but at three a.m. on the 5th, when the second officer was on the bridge, and the third engineer was in the engine-room, Captain Whitson went on the bridge, fully dressed, and suggested to the second officer that the ship had struck something.

The second officer said he had felt nothing. The captain sent him below, and the third engineer reported that everything was all right. He then ordered him to sound the hold where 12 inches of water was found. At that time both the water ballast tanks were dry. The chief officer went into the hold, but the water got ahead of the pumps, and two hours later the vessel was abandoned.

THE CAPTAIN'S EVIDENCE.

Capt. Whitson spoke highly of the *Oxus* as a comfortable and good sea-going ship. He had been ashore from 2 April, 1902, to 18 May, 1908, when he joined her. She didn't leak on her first voyage, and the pumping arrangements were all right. He insured his own effects for £50 before starting on the voyage, and had been paid by the insurance people. It was his rule to insure his effects.

During the afternoon of the 4th some caulking was done to one of the boats. As he was lying half asleep he felt a great shock, and as he ran upstairs he felt another one. The second officer, in reply to his question, said he had felt nothing, but the man at the wheel said he had felt it.

Did you see the steward that morning?—Yes. I probably said to him, "This is a bad job," and asked him to save me a suit of clothes if he could.

Did you tell him to bring you anything to drink?—No.

Did you have anything to drink that morning?—No.

Are you in the habit of taking alcohol?—Very, very little.

Had you any on the voyage to Cadix?—I think that during the voyage to Cadix I had five glasses of whisky. It was probably about eight o'clock in the evening that I had the last drink.

Are you sure you were perfectly sober?—Perfectly.

After the vessel was struck he told the steward to get out a bottle of brandy and mix some water with it so that the crew of 21 could have a drop before taking to the boats, but he had none.

THE SHIP'S INSURANCES.

Capt. Whitson's cross-examination was postponed until a later date, and the Court heard some curious evidence about the insurances of the ship. Mr. William Senior, a partner of Holmwood and Holmwood underwriters, of Gracechurch-st., and Lloyd's, said his firm did the insurances for the owner of the *Oxus*, and were also shareholders in the Lombard Steamship Company.

Since 1895, on the instruction of Mr. John

White, they had effected insurances for the owners. They had effected insurances on the ship for the last voyage for £4,000 for the owners at the high rate of 10 guineas per cent. for 12 months. The rate in 1907 was four guineas per cent., and before that it was 2½ guineas per cent. for the same period.

"The rise in premium," explained the witness, "was in consequence of the speculative insurances that had been effected on the steamer from time to time during the last 18 months. I don't suppose this was responsible for the rise from 2½ to four so much as the rise from four to ten per cent."

He was aware that some P.P.I. insurances had been placed on the vessel. But the *Oxus* was only one of a number of ships on which speculative insurances had been made, and we were being made. He had no idea of the amount of these.

FURTHER POLICIES.

Mr. Bernard Matthews, a member of another firm of insurance brokers, said he knew of the owners' insurance described by the previous witness, and also of one made through Gardner and Co. His firm had placed one P.P.I. policy, but not of a speculative character, for £150 on behalf of a gentleman who had a mortgage interest in the ship, and was not satisfied with the insurance. It was this witness who said it was common knowledge at Lloyd's that the *Oxus* was a spoiled ship.

Mr. Ernest Newman, representing Mr. George Ross, carrying on a brokerage business in the City, gave details of several insurances they had effected for Messrs. Ballantine, of Cardiff, including a total loss P.P.I. policy for £500 for 12 months, and three P.P.I. policies, amounting to £600 at rates ranging from eight guineas per cent. for six months to ten guineas per cent. for three months.

He did not know who Messrs. Ballantine's principals were, but some of the policies were not "renewals," but were specially taken out about the beginning of July, and the amounts insured under some of them had been paid. The hearing was adjourned till 19 Oct.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Lieut. A. H. GOTT, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

TUESDAY, the 10th November, 1908, at 2.30 P.M.; at No. 10, Austin Avenue, Kowloon,

SUNDY

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Particulars from Catalogue.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1908. [969]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

ON

WEDNESDAY, the 11th November, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at their

Sales Rooms, 11, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street.

SUNDY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

ALSO

ONE COTTAGE PIANO by Haake,

AND

TWO FOWLING PIECES.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1908. [970]

Intimations.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ...Every 30 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon ...Every 15 minutes
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes
2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

SATURDAY.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m., and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th Nov. 1907. [971]

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

15, D'AGUILAR STREET.

Hongkong.

Telephone: 115 September, 1907.

Intimations.

THE BRIGHT SIDE

of life. It is a feeling common to the majority of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the countless things which tend to make us more or less miserable, ill health takes first place. Hannah More said that sin was generally to be attributed to biliousness. No doubt a crippled liver with the resulting impure blood, is the cause of more mental gloom than any other single thing. And who can reckon up the fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear arising from the many ailments and diseases which are familiar to mankind; like a vast cloud it hangs over a multitude no one can number. You can see these people everywhere. For their life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the eagerness with which they search for relief and cure. Remedies like

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION

have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable, as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula, Anemia, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emaciating complaints and disorders, that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Dr. H. L. Reddy, B.A., M.D., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, L.R.C.P., London, Physician Woman's Hospital—Professor, University of Bishop's College, Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and have found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take. You can take it with the assurance of getting well. It never disappoints. Sold by all chemists."

[99]

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Government Notification No. 775 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 9th November, in observance of the Birthday of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1908. [994]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE is hereby given that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 9th November, 1908, the Anniversary of the Birthday of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII.

By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1908. [971]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREWS SOCIETY.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL, 10th November, 1908.

THREE-PRACTICE DANCES, WEDNESDAY, 11th, 18th and 25th November, from 5 to 7 P.M.

SCOTSMEN (Naval, Military or Members of the Civil Community) desiring to subscribe to the above are requested to forward their names to the undersigned.

No Scotchman can attend the Dance and Practices but as a Subscriber.

DAVID WOOD, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1908. [1890]

CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING CO., LTD.

A FINAL DIVIDEND of One Shilling and Six Pence per Share, free of tax, has been declared by the Directors of the above Company, making a total of 15% for the year ending 29th February, 1908.

Common No. 11 is payable on 22nd November at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, and the Russo-Chinese Bank at Tientsin and Shanghai.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1908. [965]

O. G. MOOSA,

1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Trimmed and Untrimmed

HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

FEATHERS, &c., &c.

LACE SCARFS, MOTOR VELS

IN

VARIOUS COLORS.

MOUSQUETIERE GLOVES

IN

WHITE, BLACK & COLORS.

WOOLEN DELAINES, NUNSVAILINGS, VOILES, &c., &c.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S

UNDERCLOTHINGS.

Samples on application. Cash

Port orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1908. [19]

[19]

[19]

[19]

[19]

[19]

Intimations.

DR. W. R. LAMB,

AMERICAN OCULIST AND OPTICIAN.

KING EDWARD HO' EL ANNEXE NO. 21,

UNTIL November 10th, ONLY.

AT VICTORIA HOTEL, CANTON, from the 11th inst.

Dr. LAMB makes a specialty of Examining and Refracting the Eyes and Fitting Glasses, and he has all the modern instruments and apparatus, including the Javal Ophthalmometer and Electric Ophthalmoscope for examining and refracting the eyes in the most thorough and perfect manner, and according to the latest and most approved methods as employed in the Metropolitan Eye Hospitals, by the best oculists abroad, and the largest supply and greatest variety of all kinds and styles of lenses and mountings of the best quality ever brought to this Colony, including over three thousand different spherocylindrical and prismatic lenses made specially to order for the correction of astigmatism and other Ocular troubles which the ordinary spherical lenses commonly used will not correct. The great majority—four fifths at least of those in need of glasses, require special lenses of this kind, which are always made to order and are absolutely necessary for the perfect correction of defective vision and the permanent maintenance of perfect sight.

Those who are troubled with weak or defective vision, who suffer from eyeache, headache in the orbital region, inflammation of the eyes or lids or weakness of the ocular muscles, or any of the numerous conditions, due to eye strain and necessitating the use of glasses—and most of these troubles are permanently cured by accurate refraction and properly adjusted glasses—should avail themselves of the exceptional opportunity of having their eyes thoroughly and scientifically examined and fitted with the most perfect and complete glasses, as this opportunity for completeness of apparatus and supply of lenses, thoroughness of examination, perfection of refraction which brings the vision up to the highest possible standard, and perfectly satisfactory results, is equal in every respect to the best obtainable anywhere abroad, as those who consult him are willing to attest.

Dr. LAMB is certificated in optics as well as in medicine and has made the Eyes a specialty for over 20 years so that all glasses supplied to his patients are warranted to be correct, and having thousands of references and testimonials from influential citizens of other British Colonies which he has visited professionally he can assure those in need of his services the most thorough, reliable and satisfactory professional work. Charges Reasonable. Consultation Free.

HOURS: 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. 2 to 5 p.m.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1908. [967]

FRENCH STORE

(late A. Chazalon & Co.),

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE just received a Fresh Assortment of AMERICAN GOODS comprising the following:—

SALT HERRINGS, MACKERELS,

SALMON BELLIES, CADFISH

BLOCKS, SPICED NORWEGIAN

ANCHOVIES, SARDELES,

CANNED FRUITS, ASPARAGUS,

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1908. [90]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. CARLOWITZ and COMPANY, carrying on business at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and elsewhere as Merchants, have, on the 6th day of July, 1908, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following Trade Mark:—

The distinctive device of a bird standing on one leg on a mound on which is also a sprig of flowers;

in the name of Messrs. CARLOWITZ and COMPANY, who claim to be the proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark is intended to be used by the applicants forthwith in respect of the following goods:—

COTTON GOODS (LAMPWORKS)

IN CLASS 25.

A Facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and also at the Office of the undersigned.

Dated the 7th day of August, 1908.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Applicants, 8, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

7371

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

Application for Registration of Trade Mark.

NOTICE is hereby given that The LINCOLN & MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, of Park Street, Works, Lincoln, England; Manufacturing Chemists and Wholesale Druggists, have on the 27th day of April, 1908, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following Trade Mark:—

Trade Mark No. 1 consists of an oblong label containing in the upper part upon a scroll the words "Clarke's," beneath it being the words "Blood Mixture" also upon a scroll. Between the two scrolls are the words "World Famed." Immediately under the lower band are the words "Warranted to cleanse the blood from all impure matter from whatever cause arising." In the middle of the label is the picture of the interior of an apothecary's hall with representations of persons therein.

Below this picture and extending to the bottom of the label are the words "Prepared only by The Lincoln & Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England." The label is ornamented with representations of leaves distributed around and between the devices.

Trade Mark No. 2 consists of the symbol "B."

Trade Mark No. 3 consists of a circular label with the figure of a nude, chubby boy, in a sitting posture with the word "Lincoln" on a band underneath. In the annular border are the words "Clarke's Miraculous Salve Price 12.5d. 4.6d." Beneath the word "Lincoln" is the word "England."

In the name of The LINCOLN & MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, of Park Street Works, Lincoln, England; Manufacturing Chemists and Wholesale Druggists, who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The Trade Marks have been used by the Applicants in respect of the following goods:—

Patent Medicines, in Class 3.

Facsimiles of the Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 4th day of September, 1908.

The LINCOLN & MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,

Intimations.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,

&c., &c., &c.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

WATSON'S BALM OF ANISEED, \$0.50 and \$1.00.

A reliable remedy for all severe, acute, chronic, and lingering coughs and colds. Relieves hoarseness, sore throat, tickling in the throat, and difficulty in breathing.

WATSON'S COLD CURE TABLETS, \$0.60.

Speedily relieves influenza, cold in the head, sneezing, &c.

WATSON'S COUGH LOZENGES, \$0.75.

For alleviation of bronchitis, hoarseness, coughs, asthma, colds, and disorders of the throat and lungs.

WATSON'S WILD CHERRY COUGH SYRUP, \$0.75.

Highly recommended.

WATSON'S EMBROCATION, \$0.80.

For colds in the chest, bronchitis, sore throat, &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS

AND

KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1908. [33]

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Le House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—\$30 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger.

On copies sent by post, an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

BIRTH.

On October 4, 1908 at Chiuwangtso, the wife of C. N. HOLWELL, I.M. Customs, a son.

DEATH.

On October 30, 1908, at Shanghai, WILLIAM RICHARD MACKAY LEMMON, of Skene, Aberdeenshire, aged 29 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1908.

A BID FOR AUTHORITY.

The Imperial decree which we published yesterday dealing with the future control of the Canton-Hankow Railway marks a most important stage in the history of railway enterprise in China. According to reports made on personal observation which we have received from time to time from our Shichou correspondent, the actual progress made on this line in survey work and construction is not altogether unsatisfactory; and hopes are even entertained that the section as far as Wungshak, 120 miles north of Canton, may be opened to traffic within the present year. But financially it is only too clear that the affairs of the railway are, to say the least of it, involved. In the early half of last year, it may be remembered, immense scandal was caused in Canton by the refusal of two wealthy Chinese of Hongkong, shareholders in the line, to hand over certain sums which they held as trustees for a number of small investors unless the company's accounts were submitted to public audit. The demand was granted, and the result of the audit was apparently a complete vindication of the suspected officials. Nothing else might have been expected, no one was satisfied, and from a simple demand for a public audit the scandal blossomed out

into categorical charges of wholesale bribery against all the railway officials in Canton. These particular accusations were lost to sight in the dust of the explosion which they had produced. But coming down to the present month, we learn from our Hongkong correspondent when the call was made for more money from the shareholders only seventy-five per cent of the anticipated amount was forthcoming. The balance was made up of complaints. On this occasion the authorities responsible for the construction of the line would appear to have been thoroughly frightened; for when H.E. Chang Chih-tung was appointed to investigate the affairs of the line and the protests against its management which had been lodged with the Central Government, they accepted his nomination in a comparatively submissive spirit.

Considering how recently the Grand Secretary was selected for his task of inquisitor general, it can hardly be supposed that he has yet penetrated very far into a state of confusion that probably began with the inception of the railway. But he has not been slow to lay his finger on the point at which confusion must chiefly occur. The Canton-Hankow railway will pass, as his Excellency points out, through three provinces, with the natural result that "the interests concerned" (a phrase that may be commended to students of the art of inuendo) and the control are so varied that harmonious working has become practically impossible. The only feasible remedy is to bring the whole system under one supreme head to whom all locally interested parties shall be subordinated. Hence the Imperial decree which virtually endows H.E. Chang with absolute power over the whole future of the undertaking. In him is vested the entire control of, and responsibility in raising the necessary funds and assigning to each employee his particular duties in the construction of the railway; and to him alone the present administration must look for its desired reorganization. Not only the Viceroy and Governors of the three provinces concerned, Hupoh, Hunan and Kwangtung, but even the Ministry of Posts and Communications, hitherto the supreme authority in railway questions, is placed in a secondary position to the Grand Secretary; and condign punishment is held out over "any official or member of the gentry of the three provinces who shall attempt to benefit himself at the expense of the railway, or shall incite the ignorant populace against the enterprise." With all respect for the abilities of H.E. Chang Chih-tung, it may be doubted whether he combines all the financial and organizing genius requisite for a task of such magnitude. But at least his ideas on the subject of railway management, which prescribe Chinese ownership and centralization of control are clear-cut, and he has had no hesitation in making them known at every convenient opportunity.

Moreover, the importance of the present decree lies not so much in its choice of H.E. Chang Chih-tung rather than any other suitable Minister, as in the fact that it represents the first serious bid for authority by the Government over the Provinces. It is the paradox of the Chinese system of administration, within which responsibilities devolve step by step in a perfect sequence from the lowest peasant up to the throne, that the tradition of the country is opposed to anything resembling centralization of authority. Yet this principle, it is hardly too much to say is the keynote of successful railway management, especially in the Canton-Hankow Railway, which is designed to be part of a grand trunk reaching from the South of China by an ultimate extension of the Peking-Kalgan railway to the remote regions of Kpessu, Hsinking and Ili. More than once has Peking endeavored to assert its supremacy over the provincials in railway matters, but hitherto with conspicuously poor success. A notable example of such failure was supplied by the recent Chekiang loan, when the provincials asserted their right to build the railway independently of the Ministry of Communications in the face of the stipulation that control should be vested in the Central Government. In its present move with regard to the Canton-Hankow line the Government would appear to have better hopes of gaining its point, in that powers delegated to one man are, or should be more efficiently wielded than by a board or a Ministry. It now remains for Grand Secretary Chang Chih-tung to prove to the Southerners that centralization of control does not merely imply the diversion of illicit commissions from local to imperial pockets, but purity of administration and uniform efficiency. Should he succeed in this duty, he will have taught the nation a valuable lesson in the art of progress for other undertakings beside railways.—N. C. D. News.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Six weeks' hard labour was the penalty imposed upon a Chinaman for stealing a blanket, at the Police Court this morning.

WE have received a wall calendar for 1909 from the Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd., represented in Hongkong by Messrs. Scheldt & Co.

CONDITIONS regarding nomination of candidates for the Nobel Peace Prize, 1909, may be learned on application at the Colonial Secretary's Office.

MESSRS. Lane, Crawford & Co., who are the local agents of Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle Whisky, are distributing to their patrons bridge scores with pencil attachment and useful diaries with pads for 1909.

A VISIT to the Kowloon docks this morning saw the steamer *Ullin* in drydock. This vessel recently sustained very severe injury to her bottom, necessitating the removal of from fifty to sixty plates. The job is an extensive one, and in conversation with a marine surveyor or representative gathered that the *Ullin* will have to remain in dock for about five weeks, before she can be in a steaming condition again.

We have received from Mr. Ah Fong, photographer, a set of interesting photographs relative to the arrival of the American Battleship Fleet at Amoy. The pictures are clear and well printed and form interesting souvenirs of the visit.

THE Canton-Macao steamer *Hoi Sang*, belonging to the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., came off the slip at the Docks to-day and her place was taken by the same Co.'s s.s. *Sai Tai* for bottom scraping and painting.

It is notified that firing exercises will be carried out by the British Fleet in Mts Bay both by night and day at frequent intervals during the next three weeks. Fishing boats and other vessels are warned to be cautious in approaching the area defined by Government Notification No. 491 of the 15th July, 1907.

DONATIONS made at and subsequently to the meeting recently held to consider the financial condition and prospects of St. Andrew's Church include the following, which are gratefully acknowledged:—Mr. R. Baker \$50, Mr. J. W. Welch \$5, Mr. R. Wood \$10, Major G. M. Evans and officers of 13th Rajputs ("towards defraying the church deficit") \$75.—Communicated.

WE understand that Mr. C. A. Caldwell, of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., has received, through Admiral L. Chao, the warrant and button of a mandarin of the fifth rank in appreciation of the part he played in connection with the contract for the West River patrol cruisers, whose construction by the Dock Co. was recently completed for the Canton Government.

AN order of the Governor in Council published in to-day's issue of the *Gazette* reads:—Chairs proceeding along Battery Path in Victoria or on that part of Placation Road leading up from Chamberlain Road to the Peak Club in the Peak District are not allowed to go abreast at all. Any violation of this regulation shall be deemed to have been committed in the case of a public licensed chair by the bearers and in that of a private unlicensed chair by the occupant.

AT St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, to-morrow (D.V.) the Holy Communion will be administered at 8 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11 a.m., attended (weather permitting) by the Church parade party of "F" Company, Middlesex Regiment. Sunday School Classes at 3 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon at 6 p.m. The Offertories will be in aid of the Church Maintenance Fund, which is in the Treasurer's debt and has some heavy claims to meet in the near future.

ANOTHER example of Queen Alexandra's unfailing kindness and interest in her humblest subjects is made known. Her Majesty, while paying one of her frequent visits to hospital patients, noticed a pale-faced boy, thirteen years old, lying in the ward at the Brompton Hospital for Consumptives. The Queen stopped to question the boy, and became so interested in him that she has now sent him, at her own expense, to a convalescent Home at St. Raphael, in the South of France.

THE testimonial to Miss Rocks, late honorary Organist of St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, was subscribed by 39 families and individual friends of the Church. After purchasing the silver articles presented at the meeting on Tuesday last (which comprised a tea set, a rose bowl, and a pair of flower holders) a small balance remained sufficient to defray the cost of two large photographs of St. Andrew's (interior and exterior) and these were handed to Miss Rocks yesterday on board the s.s. *Soudan* just on the eve of sailing.—Communicated.

THE Taikeo Engineering and Shipbuilding Co. managed to secure their first award in the nature of a small contract from the Naval authorities the other day. It is in connection with the target float for the Fleet which will be made use of at the forthcoming battle practice in Mts Bay. We believe the job is of no great moment from a pecuniary point of view, but as illustrating the new dock company's determination to "make a determined bid" for all contracts in the line of their business this small award from Admiralty officials in Hongkong will be taken at its true significance.

RETURNS of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st October, 1908, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Limited, National Bank of China, Limited,	\$5,729,743	\$2,800,000
15,246,891	10,000,000	
85,714	nil.	
Total,	\$19,062,751	12,800,000

SIR Haviland De Saumarez (the family prefers the capital letter for the De), who is now hoped to be on the road to recovery after a severe operation, is a son of the Rev. Haviland De Saumarez, and a member of a famous Guernsey family, which has fought on sea and on shore for many generations. The traditions of the family would appear to be in safe keeping at present, for Sir Haviland's brothers have a delightful knack of being present when blows are to be struck. One of them, Cecil De Saumarez, Captain of a Mountain Battery of R.F.C. A. in India, won the D.S.O. in South Africa, besides being mentioned in despatches, and has lately added to his laurels a brevet majority, won in the affair with the Zulus. Kipl. Another brother, a Commander in the Navy, saw service under Sir Harry Rawson in the Bantam expedition.

The Disabled "Hailan."

ARRIVAL IN PORT THIS MORNING.

IN TOW OF THE "EDITH."

The s.s. *Hailan*, whose breakdown was reported in our issue of last evening, was towed into port by the tow-boat *Edith* at one o'clock this morning. As we had correctly surmised yesterday, as soon as Capt. Hoeg found that his vessel had been crippled the engines were stopped and two anchors dropped. This was at a distance of some eleven miles off Gap Rock. The *Hailan's* skipper then sent off a boat in charge of one of the ship's officers to Gap Rock where his message to the owners in Hongkong was cabled through as reported yesterday. The damage to the *Hailan* has been sustained in the tail shaft, and until the vessel is drydocked for survey the exact extent of her injuries cannot yet be ascertained.

Capt. Hoeg's request for assistance to the *Hailan* reached Messrs. Marty & Co.'s office at 2 p.m. yesterday. Shortly after 4 p.m. the towboat *Edith* was under full steam to the Ladoes off which the *Hailan* was safely at anchor. The *Edith* reached her destination by eight o'clock at night, and without any loss of time proceeded to pass a tow-line to the disabled vessel, which she then towed to Hongkong. The tow was not attended with any difficulties at all; the weather was fine and the night bright with beautiful moonlight. The *Edith* with her charge gained port, as stated, at one o'clock this morning.

The *Hailan* was towed to her buoy where she is discharging her full cargo of general merchandise which she loaded both at Pakhoi and Hoihow for Hongkong. The *Hailan* will go on the slip on Monday, and after examination will undergo the necessary repairs. This steamer passed the usual survey after her overhaul subsequent to the typhoon at Hoihow on the 11th inst. She will resume her run as soon as repairs are completed.

THE PATROL CRUISERS.

FIRST VESSEL COMPLETED AT THE KWONG HIP LOONG YARDS.

The Kwong Hip Loong shipbuilding yards at Sam-shui-pu will have the satisfaction of sending their first patrol cruiser on trial some time next week. The vessel has been built to plans and specifications identical with those of the *Kiang Ta* and *Kiang Chi* delivered to the Canton Government a fortnight ago. The Kwong Hip Loong boats have been named the *Kiang Kun* and *Kiang Tau*. We are informed that Commodore Lin, A.D.C. to Admiral Li Chun, and Commodore Liu will be proceeding to Hongkong to superintend the trial on behalf of the Chinese Government.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 6th November. In view of the riotous outbreak in Hongkong and on learning that some of the rioters had left the Colony and would probably be coming over to Canton, the Canton Self-Government Society yesterday issued circulars conveying a meeting for to-day at 2 p.m. for the purpose of taking precautions to prevent the movement originated by boycott agitators from reaching this city and leading to disturbances here.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE WAIWUPU. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking on being advised of the riot in Hongkong sent a telegraphic despatch to Canton to inquire if any similar occurrence had taken place in this city. In the message the Canton authorities were instructed to take precautionary steps in anticipation of emergencies, and at the same time to prevent the holding of any boycott meeting in the city. In reply, the Canton authorities have wired the Waiwupu informing that Ministry that Canton is quiet and so far no disturbance of any kind whatsoever had occurred. In the meantime, the Police authorities have been instructed by the high authorities to take extra care in securing efficient patrols throughout the city.

JAPANESE CONSUL'S REPRESENTATIONS. The Japanese Consul at Canton forwarded a despatch to H. E. the Viceroy Chang Jen Chao, intimating his intention to call on His Excellency at 4 p.m. to-day. Owing to exigencies of business, the Viceroy was not able to receive the Consul to-day. His Excellency caused a reply to be sent to the Consul stating that he would be pleased to receive him to-morrow. It is learnt that the purpose of the Japanese Consul's proposed visit to the Viceroy is in connection with the riot in Hongkong and to acquaint His Excellency with the facts of the disturbances, in the hope that Viceroy Chang might exercise special vigilance to prevent any similar disorder in the city of Canton.

PROPOSED PURCHASE OF STEAMER. The Canton Government Paper Factory and the Cement Works have jointly applied to the Viceroy for authority to purchase a steamer to ship coal from Japan to Canton for the sole use of the above industrial establishments.

THE TARTAR GENERAL. Pending the arrival of the newly appointed Canton Tartar General, Tang Ki, from Peking, Tartar General H. E. King Fung will hand over charge temporarily to Senior Lieutenant Tartar General Fu on the 11th instant and not the 7th instant as at first stated.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT. At 5 p.m. on the 4th instant a train bound for Fatsien from Canton when approaching the Chai Piu Station knocked down and killed a man of advanced age, who was then crossing the rails.

His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to Ordinance No. 7 of 1908, entitled "An Ordinance to enable Foreign Corporations to acquire and hold land in the Colony."

THE "AYUTHIA'S" TRIAL TRIP.

NEW STEAM LIGHTER FOR SINGAPORE.

The *Ayuthia*, the seventh and last steel screw steam lighter built by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., to the order of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, represented in Hongkong by their agents, Messrs. Melchers & Co., underwent her trial trip under perfect weather conditions yesterday. In view of the fact that the vessel is the seventh of a fleet of similar boats in all respects that had been built by the Kowloon shipyard, the result of the trial could be no other than entirely successful. A party of ten proceeded on board the vessel to witness the trial, too, yesterday; the trip was thoroughly enjoyable and the experience of those on board was a perfectly gratifying one to builders and owners of the vessel alike. Among those present were—Capt. von Riegen, marine superintendent, Norddeutscher Lloyd; Capt. J. T. Douglas, Mr. H. L. Fletcher, acting Lloyd's surveyor, Messrs. A. Lamperski, J. Macdonald, W. A. Crane, assistant marine surveyor, D. Macdonald, and R. Mitchell, chief manager, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

Leaving her buoy at Kowloon the *Ayuthia* shaped a course for Aberdeen where the speed trial was run over the regulation course, resulting in the specified speed contracted for being slightly exceeded. The usual complimentary speeches were exchanged on board and the party returned later after a pleasant day's outing afloat.

Following are the dimensions of the *Ayuthia*—Length over all 158 ft., between perpendiculars 152 ft. 6 in., breadth moulded 29 ft., depth moulded 11 ft., height of bulwarks 2 ft. 8 in., draft 9 ft. 3 in. She has a cargo carrying capacity of 8,500 piculs and is designed to steam 7½ knots an hour.

Unlike her sister ships all of which are employed in the rice trade on the Menam, the *Ayuthia* will be despatched to Singapore there to be attached as a valuable addition to the fleet of lighters of the N. D. L. We understand she will proceed under her own steam to the Southern Colony on Wednesday next.

A ROADSIDE QUARELL.

CHINESE WOMAN CHARGES A LUKONG FOR ASSAULT.

An instance of the Chinese lukong's tendency to occasionally overstep the bounds of duty was made manifest at the Police Court this morning, when a Chinese woman named Yee See Mui proceeded against P.C. 105 for assault. Mrs. Yee stated that she resided at 136, Queen's Road East. She had had some trouble with her husband, who is engaged as a carpenter in a dockyard, during which she told him if he was not going to support her, he would have to look after her two children at least. She snatched away from his hands the bowl of soup which he was about to drink in order to give it to the children. She subsequently proceeded to the dockyard to ask him for some money. He gave her a very warm reception for her dogged attentions to him, and started to belabour her. The defendant then clapped in and made her the target of his merciless blows. She told him he had no right to interfere in the affairs of husband and wife; whereupon, he drew his truncheon and dealt her two blows on the back. Defendant said that the plaintiff and her husband had engaged a scene on the roadside, in consequence of which, a great crowd had collected. He dispersed the assembly and asked the pugilistic pair the reason of the fight. The husband's reply was that his wife was detaining him from his work for some money. The woman got annoyed because she thought he was the cause of her husband leaving her. His Worship, after being satisfied of defendant's past record, discharged him. The husband was bound over in the sum of \$100 and to keep the peace for six months.

NEBOGATOFF IN PRISON.

Ex-Admiral Nebogatoff and the other prisoners in the fortress of S.S. Peter and Paul have suffered no alarm from the cholera, as no cases have occurred in the fortress, writes the N. C. D. News St. Petersburg correspondent.

Nebogatoff is now engaged on a great work dealing with the question of how Russia's navy should be reorganized. He is also busy writing his memoirs. During the long summer days he wrote a great deal at the open window of his cell: in fact he finished there the first part of his "History of One War," an account of the Russo-Japanese conflict written in good literary style and dealing frankly with the causes of Russia's failure. This first volume brings the war up (or down) to Tushima to which battle and to the events preceding and surrounding it the ex-Admiral intends to devote all of the second volume. The third volume will deal with the final phase of the war, the court-martials on Nebogatoff himself and Stissel, besides an account to the intrigues that went on all the time in the background, no such account having previously been given even in the "Memoirs" of Kurapatkin. On the whole, this work will probably be regarded by future historians as one of the most important sources of information in connection with the war. The Court-martial which locked up Stissel and Nebogatoff may perhaps be thanked in future by writers of history, for otherwise we should not probably have had anything from either of these men regarding the great struggle with which their names are identified.

The paper collar is still in evidence in many old-world countries, although it has pretty nearly disappeared from the United States. Germany in 1907 manufactured and exported 2,850,000 pounds of paper collars and cuffs, European Russia being the principal customer. The paper collar is still in demand in South America, where it is made to do duty instead of linen.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

EMPEROR DOWAGER'S INTEREST.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 6th November.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress Dowager are evincing great interest in the affairs of the Canton-Hankow Railway Co.

At a meeting of the Grand Councilors, on the 6th inst., their Majesties made minute inquiries into the progress of construction of the line.

It is reported that Their Majesties expressed a wish that, if it be at all practicable, the completion of the whole line should be effected within the next three years.

CHINESE SHIPPING CO.

FORMATION DECIDED UPON.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 6th November.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications has decided to establish a National Shipping Company in order to extend the scope of the Chinese shipping trade.

The formation of such a company will be proceeded with.

THE MISSIONARY QUESTION.

REWARD FOR OFFICIALS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 6th November.

The Central Government have decided that, in future, prefects and magistrates, upon completion of three years' service, who are able to report absolute freedom from missionary troubles within their districts, will be signalled out for extra-rapid preferment.

VICEROY OF CHIH-LI.

YAMEN'S TRANSFER TO TIENTSIN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 6th November.

H.E. Yung Shi-ki, Viceroy of Chihli, in a memorial to the Throne, earnestly urges that the Viceregal Yamen (at Paojing-fu) might be transferred to Tientsin.

The Central Government has granted the prayers of the petition.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

RETURN OF CHINESE COMMISSIONERS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 6th November.

Their Excellencies Yuk Long and Leung Tung-in, special Chinese Commissioners to welcome the American Fleet at Amoy, left that port for Shanghai, en route to Peking, on the 6th inst., on board the Chinese gunboat *Hai-yee*.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

French (*Armand Belin*) 6th inst.
English (*Ocean*) 11th inst.
Indian (*Catherine Aker*) 15th inst.
Canadian (*Linnet*) 18th inst.
Canadian (*Empress of China*) 19th inst.
American (*America Mary*) 21st inst.

The s.s. *Rubi* left Manila on 7th inst., and is due here on 9th inst., at 5 p.m.

The I. C. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Namsang* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on 1st inst.

The T. K. K. s.s. *Hongkong Maru*, which left Hongkong on 9th ult., arrived at San Francisco on 6th inst.

The Apar Co's s.s. *Apar*, from Calcutta, left Singapore yesterday afternoon, and may be expected here on 13th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Kamoharu Maru*, European Line, left Shanghai for this port on 6th inst., and is expected here on 9th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Sado Maru*, European Line, left Singapore for this port on 6th inst., and is expected here on 12th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Iyo Maru*, American Line, left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on 6th inst., and is expected here on 15th inst.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Oriana* left Singapore for this port on 6th inst., at 5 p.m.; with the outward English Mail, and is expected here on 11th inst., at 6 a.m.

The T. K. K. s.s. *America Mary*, with the American Mail from San Francisco, left Yokohama on 8th inst., and will be due to arrive in Hongkong on a 10th inst.

Telegrams.

[Renter's.]

France and Germany.

LONDON, 5th November.

There is a deadlock in the Franco-German negotiations concerning the Casablanca incident on the 8th ultimo, France refusing to give the apology which Germany insists upon prior to submitting the case to arbitration.

German Taxation.

The German taxation bills of the 19th ultimo have been introduced. They provide for the raising of £23,500,000 new revenue.

The United States Elections.

New York business circles are rejoicing at Mr. Taft's victory.

The rises in the price of stocks are general. The Socialists are disappointed at their candidate, Mr. Debs, securing only half a million instead of the expected million votes. Mr. Hearst's candidate, Mr. Hise, makes a pitiful show.

Later.

The Casablanca Incident.

Advices from Berlin indicate that the Casablanca incident is regarded calmly and it is announced semi-officially in Paris that the matter is not likely to become acute.

British Trade Marks in Japan.

Sir Edward Grey, in reply to Sir G. S. Robertson, said that the Government had been in communication with Japan regarding the protection of British trade marks; and he understood that the position was now satisfactory owing to the decisions of Japanese Courts.

Negotiations were proceeding for the conclusion of a Convention for the mutual protection of British and Japanese trade marks in China.

REFUSING TO ACCEPT HIRE.

ANOTHER CASE AT THE POLICE COURT.

The fact that exemplary fines have been imposed of late on obdurate Chinese who refuse to accept a fare wherever and whenever they have reason to think they will not be able to obtain double or treble the legal fare has by no means diminished the class of people who confine their attentions chiefly to inebriated sailors and who run away at the sight of a sober fare. Another instance of this extremely annoying custom was brought to the notice of Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court, this morning, when Lieut. Charles Mullins, of the Malacca Light Infantry, charged a boatwoman with refusing to accept a fare when offered one on the 26th October last.

Bukit Singh, an Indian constable, said that at about 12.45 midnight on the 26th October, the complainant asked him to hire a boat for him, near the Kowloon Ferry Wharf, as the latter wished to proceed to Hongkong. Witness hailed the defendant's boat, but she refused to accept the hire and would not give her number when asked for it. The complainant then proceeded to another boat and had her number taken (1009).

A fine of \$3 was imposed.

CURB OF CONSUMPTION.

EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED ON NINE CHILDREN.

IS THE ORIGIN BOVINE OR HUMAN.

A most interesting experiment is proceeding in Washington in connection with the International Tuberculosis Congress, and one which it is expected will have a decided bearing upon the settlement of the question as to whether human beings are susceptible to contagion from animals suffering from tuberculosis.

Dr. Detre, professor of bacteriology at the Budapest University, read a paper recently, in which he described how he had inoculated nine children taken from hospitals in Hungary with serum which he has discovered, and which he declared would demonstrate within twenty-four hours whether a patient was suffering from animal or human tuberculosis. He urged further demonstration in the interests of science, declaring that its value lay in showing the proper remedy to be applied.

With the permission of the authorities, ten children suffering from incipient forms of consumption were taken from the Free Hospital here and inoculated with germs of human and bovine tuberculosis, in order to test whether their original infection was derived from human or bovine sources. The children were taken into the hospital set apart for the congress, and have been treated there since their inoculation, an international committee of delegates of the congress watching over them.

It is announced that the test has been a success, and Dr. Detre's method enables scientists to make a perfect diagnosis. Of the ten children inoculated, the committee have decided that eight are suffering from consumption derived from human sources and two from animals. The test has aroused most intense interest, and, naturally, immense opposition, but the scientists of the congress agree as to the great value of the test.

Dr. Koch himself took part in the discussion, and in an interesting speech advocated the general adoption in large cities of the requirements now enforced by the New York Board of Health, namely, the prompt notification to the authorities of all cases of tuberculosis, and the forcible removal of patients when there is a danger of the disease spreading.

Dr. Newsome said that in England public opinion was not yet sufficiently advanced to permit the adoption of such forcible measures.

STRAITS MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

SOME TREACHTANT CRITICISMS.

It was rather unfortunate that Mr. T. S. Baker had to speak at the Legislative Council meeting on Wednesday before he had enjoyed an opportunity of reading the paper laid that day with the text of recent correspondence on the subject of the Military Contribution, writes the *Straits Times* of 30th ult. At the close of his speech Mr. Baker suggested that the Secretary of State at Home should be asked to sanction a revision and considerable modification in the terms of the Military Contribution, but he will find that this has been done. Indeed, the despatch in which the Governor presents the case for the Colony is one of the most valuable and important documents prepared during the history of Singapore. It reviews the financial position of the Colony, past, present and future, and shows quite clearly that the strain will become intolerable if an attempt is made to go ahead with various necessary public works, and simultaneously to bear the full military charges which the Imperial Government has imposed. It is, as His Excellency has said, "an arrangement which penalises humanity and progress." No matter what the purpose may be for which revenue is raised, twenty per cent. of that revenue must go into the Military Contribution fund, and only 80 per cent. is available for the object in view. If the Colony is backward and negligent in the matter of public improvements, the War Department gets less and has no right to complain. If, on the other hand, there is a spirit of courageous enterprise in the administration, and the people are being taxed heavily to cover the cost of loans, the War Department reaps where it has not sown. Fifty or sixty years ago there was fierce strife in England over what were described as "taxes on knowledge" and the absolutely demoralising effect of the system were so vigorously expiated that, by almost unanimous consent, they were swept away. We fail to see that taxes on humanity—on the building and maintenance of hospitals, on the proper sanitation of every town in the Straits Settlements, on every scheme for improving means of transit, harbour accommodation and the like—are one whit better than these obnoxious imposts which our fellow-countrymen abolished. But unhappily we are only a Crown Colony. We have the shadow rather than the substance of representation, and we have no votes. It is not worth anyone's while to grow eloquent for our education, or to kiss our babies during a round of canvassing. Our Governor may reason like an oracle, and in all probability the only result is that he will be listed as a "troublesome sort of a fellow" in the office to which his communications are addressed. When an Under Secretary has penned a curt intimation that His Majesty's Government can see no reason to depart from the principles hitherto in force, the matter is at an end.

Well, we can only express a hope that every one concerned will doggedly persevere in the effort to obtain simple justice. From the reply sent to the Governor's letter it would appear that justice is to be denied because the arguments advanced by the Governor of the Straits Settlements strike at the root of the principle on which all Military Contributions paid by the Eastern Colonies are at present assessed, and these arguments cannot be admitted without giving up the whole system of assessment, both in the Straits Settlements and elsewhere. The question, in fact, is not to be decided on its merits—action is declined because it might disturb the smooth serenity of a department which has ceased to be run on sympathetic lines since the only great Colonial Minister Great Britain has had for fifty years retired from ministerial office. We would point out, however, that these Settlements raise no objection whatever to paying a fair contribution towards the cost of defence. If that contribution should be £100,000 or £200,000, we shall pay it ungrudgingly, when convinced that it is a sum fairly proportioned to what other Crown Colonies are paying for a quality of service. Five years ago the amount handed over to the Imperial Treasury was £127,508. Last year it had bounded up to £141,191. We are not better defended now than then, rather less so if anything, and we are not as prosperous now as we were then. The rise in revenue which has almost doubled the amount of the contribution does not represent expansion of resources but additional obligations. Loans have been raised for a variety of urgent public works, and we owe nothing to the Imperial Government for help to obtain the money on easy terms. And because of these works, and because of nothing else, funds are poured into the military chest in a manner which is positively provocative of waste. We are persuaded that the Legislative Council, as the only body possessing a definite representative status, should not lose sight of this matter. The Governor has done all that any man can reasonably be asked to do, but the Council should specifically propose that in place of the profligate 20 per cent. there should be a fixed payment of, let us say, £150,000 a year, which on the last payment basis would save the Colony £60,000 at once, and, in all probability a good deal more in the future. Sufficient for the day may be the evil thereof, and we are not going to assume that the Imperial Government intends to ruin Singapore by some Quixotic commands on the subject of opium dealing. Quite apart from that, the financial outlook is ominous enough to justify unlimited pertinacity in pressing for further consideration of our claims. When the matter was dealt with in 1894 there was a minimum of revenue because the Government had not then become what it is now—the pivot of all great enterprises, or common contractor for the whole community. Only by constant protest against the injustice of the present system can we hope to get it remedied.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND.

PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT: INTERVIEW WITH DR. C. W. ANDREWS, F.R.S.

In the process of development of these islands and places which go to form the Straits Settlements there is not, as a general principle, any ordered sequence of events; at any rate no regular "landmarks of history" easily observable by the public at large. It is only at rare intervals that the public learns that any alteration, change, or improvement has taken place. Oftentimes the public—and this is one of the failings of the aforesaid public—does not trouble to interest itself in such matters. Yet the making of history goes on apace, in spite of popular indifference.

So it is that many worthy people of the Colony, as well as many thousands of their fellow countrymen at Home, know little, and have little wish to care more, about the development of such a place, for instance, as Christmas Island. Yet Christmas Island is one of the most valuable acquisitions of the Crown here.

SOME COMPARISONS.

A recent event of a tragic kind chanced to bring Christmas Island under public ken for a time; and coincident therewith are to hand data of a scientific as well as a merely general kind, relating to the state and condition of this island, as compared with the present time. Herein, also, are comparisons, as to the position Christmas Island occupies as a part of the Straits Settlements to-day, with what it occupied some ten or twelve years ago.

For this information there is much indebtedness to Dr. C. W. Andrews, F.R.S., of the Natural History Museum (British Museum), London.

Dr. Andrews, who occupies a high place in the world of science to-day, has devoted much of his time to a study of those forms of animal life which are of interest and importance where the occupation of, and development by, white people, of strange lands, has taken place.

During 1897-8 Dr. Andrews spent a period of about twelve months in Christmas Island, and the results of his observations have been embodied in certain valuable works of reference.

SCIENTIFIC OBSERVATION.

No less of interest to the scientific world, than to Dr. Andrews himself, is the second visit he has paid after a ten years' interval, to this island. Changes and developments of a significant kind have taken place.

"I went down to Christmas Island," said Dr. Andrews, to the interviewer, "to try and see what difference had taken place as a consequence of the occupation by man of the island generally, and the introduction into the place of new forms of plant life."

And what was the most distinctive change you noticed?

"The disappearance of the native rats," replied the scientist. "When I was there before, the island swarmed with the *Mus nativitatis* and the *Mus macleayensis*, but now these species appear to be entirely eliminated. They have been replaced, to some extent, by the Norway common brown rat, no doubt taken down there by ships calling for phosphate. The probability is that the Norway rat introduced some kind of epidemic disease which killed the native rats off. This sort of thing sometimes happens with human beings."

ROBBED CRABS.

Are the robber crabs numerous?

"The robber crabs," replied Dr. Andrews, "is not so much in evidence as he was at the time of my previous stay in this island. At that time he had a penchant for stealing one's boots and all manner of articles that seemed to be of value. You will find in Dr. Ridley's record of an expedition to Christmas Island, some years ago, that the Birgus nator even ran away with a bottle of quinine, and carefully extracted the cork. May be, he did not eat the quinine, but he might have had a 'tip' from somebody as to how to ward off malaria."

Land crabs are very numerous on the island, as also are pigeons, said the explorer.

"Among matters of 'material' as well as of scientific importance, Dr. Andrews mentioned that since his last visit successful experiments had been made in the introduction of edible plants and fruit trees. Limes were now numerous, and there were many tropical fruit trees familiar to those who lived in Singapore, as well as such 'barren necessities' as the vegetable marrow and the humble, necessary 'chillie.' A sweet potato had also been introduced and was being well developed.

A NEW MAP.

Among other matters not directly connected with scientific exploration, Dr. Andrews mentioned that a new and more complete survey of the island had been made, under the direction of Sir John Murray, K.C.B., F.R.S., &c., and that there had been a great development in the 'civilisation' of the place; thanks to the successful operations of the Phosphate Company.

Good roads had been made, and in the process of exploration many fresh water streams had been found. About a thousand coolies were now employed in loading the phosphate on to calling vessels, and Flying Fish Cove daily presented a busy scene.

The European occupants of the island now numbered between 25 and 30.

And they had good cricket and tennis courts!—*Singapore Free Press.*

CRICKET.

Kowloon Cricket Club v. U. S. R. C.—These teams will meet in a friendly game on Monday, 9th inst., on the Kowloon ground at 3 p.m. The following will represent the home team:—S. Lightfoot (Capt.), J. P. Robinson, J. H. Mead, W. G. Martin, P. E. Dixon, C. E. L. Leonard, W. F. Brewer, W. Wessner, H. Burgess, C. W. Jeffries, and J. Clelland. Reserve:—L. J. Blackmore, A. E. Somerville, and G. H. Jones.

RICE-STEALING.

NINE MEN IN TROUBLE.

In the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Second Police Magistrate, Inspector Robertson placed nine coolies in the dock on a charge of stealing rice from the steamer *Kam Ling*. Mr. Leo d'Almada, of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell, appeared for three of the defendants.

It appears that while the *Kam Ling* was unloading cargo, a policeman (P.C. 94) went on board and requested the comrade to come ashore, as some coolies were stealing a number of rice bags. From the evidence of the comrade, it was ascertained that sometimes a quantity of rice would find their way out of the holes in the bags, which were of hemp. The coolies were then allowed to sweep it away.

The case was remanded until Tuesday morning.

COMMERCIAL.

SHARP REPORT.

Messrs. Erich Georg & Co. write in their weekly share list of to-day's date:—Business has continued very slack; very little has been done and rates are easier for several stocks, while only a few have improved slightly. The sterling demand rate of exchange on London closes at 148 1/2, while rates on Shanghai are 115 1/2 for a Bank T/T, and 115 1/2 for a three days' sight Private Bill, the rate in Shanghai on this for a three days' sight Private Bill being 115 1/2. Bar silver in London is quoted at 33 1/2, and Consols 84 1/2. The Bank of England's rate of discount remains 3 per cent., while the private market rate of discount is 2 per cent.

Bank Shares.—A few Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares sold at \$800 and \$805, at which latter rate the market closes with buyers. London quotes £81. Nationals are unchanged.

Marine Insurance Shares.—A small lot of Unions sold at \$785 and there are further buyers. North Chinas can be placed at 118 1/2. In other stocks under this heading there is no change to report.

Fire Insurance Shares.—Hongkong's have sellers at \$1324, and buyers at \$1330. Chinas sold and continue in request at \$98.

Shipping Shares.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats changed hands at \$29, and more shares could probably be placed. Indo-Chinas are unchanged. China and Manillas have sellers at \$14. Douglas's, Star Ferries, and Waterboats are unchanged. Shell Transports might be placed at 45; the London quotation is 45 1/2. 6d. sellers.

Refineries.—China Sugars have receded to sellers at \$112 1/2, and Luxons to sellers at \$10, without attracting attention.

Mining Shares.—Charbonnages are wanted at \$780. Raub's sold at \$11 and have buyers at \$67. Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.'s shares are on offer at 115 1/2, ex the final dividend of 1s. 6d. per share, paid on 2nd instant, and making in all 3s. per share, or 15 per cent. for the year ending 31st February, 1908; the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ended 17th ultimo, amounted to 22,284 tons of coal, and the sales during that period 10,237 tons.

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have sellers at \$93. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves sold down to \$47, closing with sellers at \$17 1/2. In other stocks under this heading nothing has been done and rates are unchanged.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—A few Hongkong Lands sold at \$94, but more shares are available. Hongkong Hotels have advanced to \$80, at which figure a sale is reported. Hamphreys' Estates have been done at \$91. Other stocks under this heading are unchanged and without any reported sales.

Cotton Mills.—Shanghai quotations are unchanged. Hongkong Cottons are quiet at \$10. Sundry Manufacturing Companies.—China Light and Powers sold and are for sale at \$54. Hongkong Electric's fetched \$188. Green Island Cement's have been done and have sellers at \$10. Ice has dropped to sellers at \$230. Ropes sold at \$14. Other stocks under this heading are without any transactions and unchanged in rates.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneo's sold and have further buyers at \$10. China Provident's can be placed at \$9.35. Langkats have sellers at 116.700. Steam Laundry's sold and are on offer at \$5. William Powells changed hands at \$44 and \$4, and can be had at the lower rate. Watsons can be placed at \$93. In other stocks under this heading there is no change to report.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	118 1/2
Do. demand	118 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	118 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	115 1/2
America—Bank T.T.	115 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	115 1/2
India T.T.	115 1/2
Do. demand	115 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	115 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per M.K. 100	74 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	84 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	84 1/2

Buying.

1 months' sight L/C.	119 1/2
6 months' sight L/C.	119 1/2
10 days' sight San Francisco & New York	43 1/2
1 months' sight do.	44 1/2
10 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	44 1/2
1 months' sight Franco	22 1/2
6 months' sight do.	22 1/2
1 months' sight German	21 1/2
6 months' sight do.	21 1/2
Bank of England rate	21 1/2
Switzerland	111 1/2

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR," Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED, Agents. Hongkong, 7th November, 1908. [974]

Intimations.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Government Notification No. 775 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 9th November, the anniversary of the Birthday of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII. Hongkong, 3rd November, 1908. [954]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE is hereby given that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 9th November, 1908, the anniversary of the Birthday of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII. By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary. Hongkong, 5th November, 1908. [971]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL 30th November, 1908, and

THREE PRACTICE DANCES, WEDNESDAY, 11th, 18th and 25th November, from 5 to 7 P.M.

SCOTSMEN (Naval, Military, or Members of the Civil Community) desiring to subscribe to the above are requested to forward their names to the undersigned. No Scotsman can attend the Dance and Practices but as a Subscriber. DAVID WOOD, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 6th November, 1908. [890]

CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING CO., LTD.

A FINAL DIVIDEND of One Shilling and Six Pence per Share, free of tax, has been declared by the Directors of the above Company, making a total of 15% for the year ending 31st February, 1908.

Coupon No. 11 is payable on 2nd November at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, and the Russo-Chinese Bank at Tientsin and Shanghai.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1908. [963]

THE IMPERIAL COLONIAL CLUB.

THE above Club is formed chiefly for COLONIAL and OVER-SEAS MEMBERS; it is situated at No. 84, Piccadilly (the centre of Clandland), opposite the Green Park.

The Club has a Bridge Section, Reception, Dining, Billiard Room, Smoking Lounge, Reading Room and Library.

Ladies are eligible as Members. Entrance Fee, Five Guineas, Annual Subscription, Five Guineas.

Further particulars from THE ORGANISING SECRETARY, 84, Piccadilly, W. London, 19th August, 1908. [769]

THE LATE MR. G. H. WOLFE.

PIONEER MANILA MERCHANT.

Says the *Manila Times* of 1st inst.:—Seldom in the history of America in the Philippines have so many sorrowing friends and citizens gathered at a bier as came yesterday to the services over the leading merchant of the islands. They filled the Roman Catholic Cathedral and after mingling the prayers of all nations for the dead, passed in long lines before the casket for a last and look at the face of the departed friend, placid in death.

They were not only of all nations but they were of all walks and orders of life. High officials of government, officers of all services, merchants, bankers, labourers, all a group of sisters of mercy, to whose order the dead merchant had given of his bounty, and after them a party of Filipino children to whom the big man had been kind.

Men and women of all our peoples they were. The Merchants Association came in a body, walking with bared heads, that they might better unitedly testify their respect and love for the one who had been called. Came also three hundred men and boys from the several firms including his own, in which the deceased was interested.

The casket was taken to the church early in the afternoon and under the direction of Mr. Dell, the preparations were made for the ceremony. A high canopy of black lace reached high above it and around it were banked great masses of flowers and ferns. The edifice was filled at 3 o'clock when Rev. Father Flanagan, S.J., assisted by the rector and the assistant rector of the cathedral, began the service for the dead. The officiating priest delivered a brief eulogy in which he referred to the strength, the modesty, and the wide charity of the dead man. Miss Black sang an Ave Maria and a double quartette rendered "Nearer My God to Thee" and "Lead Kindly Light." At the close of the service all joined in prayers for the dead.

The casket was then uncovered and for half an hour a great crowd slowly passed around it. The cortege then left the cathedral and marched to the military mortuary, where by courtesy of the United States Army the casket was temporarily deposited.

To Let.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1908. [490]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1908. [195]

TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-MEI-CHONG ROAD, A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRATA KAIT, BLUE BUILDING, and No. 162, DES VIGUE ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORTON TERRACE.

No. 10, DES VIGUE ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1908. [166]

Dentistry.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904. [60]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE LATEST METHOD of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

21 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Chungking, 26th March, 1904.

Intimation.

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"THE NATION'S HARDEST WORKER."

IN

HONOUR OF THE 68TH BIRTHDAY

OF

H.I.M. KING EDWARD VII.

A

BIRTHDAY DINNER

will be served on

MONDAY, the 9th NOVEMBER,

at 8 P.M.

RECHERCHE MENU.

MILITARY BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

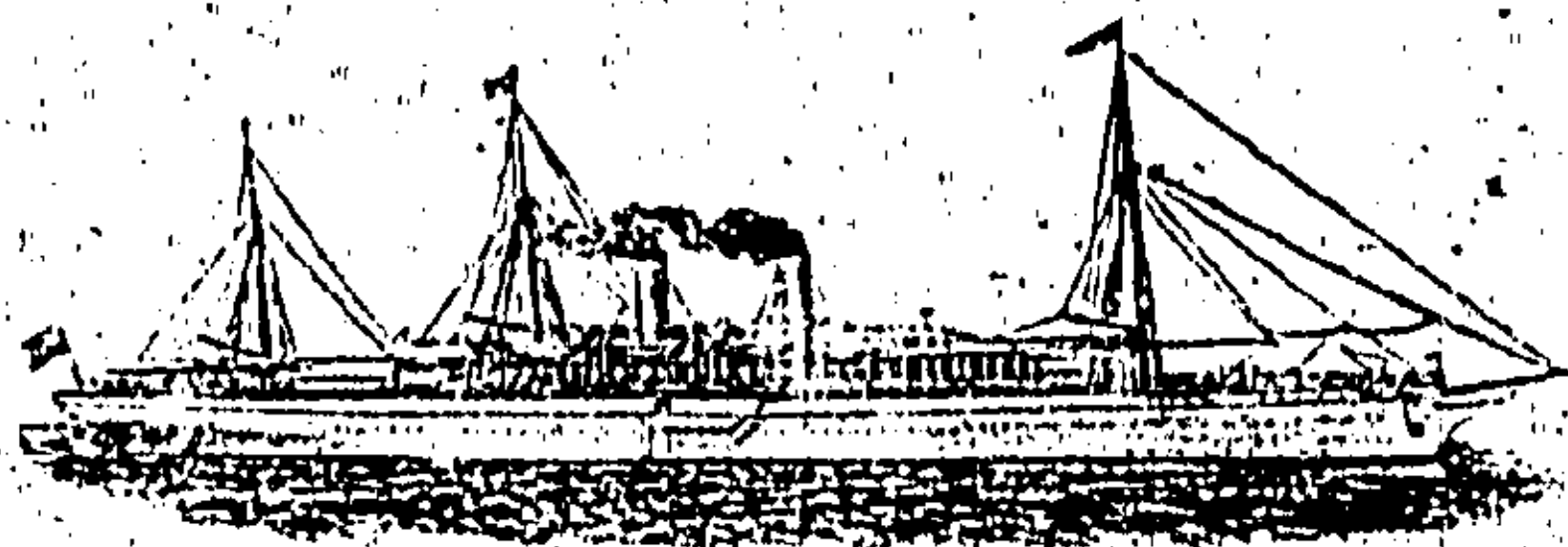
DANCING at 9.30 P.M.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!

HOTEL.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S
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Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

12 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.		(Subject to Alteration).	
R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
OF CHINA	6,000	SATURDAY, Nov. 18th	Dec. 19th
GLE	6,163	SATURDAY, Dec. 12th	Jan. 5th, 1909.
S OF INDIA	6,000	SATURDAY, Dec. 19th	Jan. 9th
S OF JAPAN	6,000	SATURDAY, Jan. 16th	Feb. 6th
S OF CHINA	6,000	SATURDAY, Feb. 13th	March 6th
RESS steamships will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.			
MONTAGLE" at 12 Noon.			

"EMPRESS" steamships will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.
S.S. "MONTEAGLE" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10

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Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to:
W. ORADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, &c.,
Corner Peddar Street and Praya, Opposite Blake Pier.
[5]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	TINGSANG	TUESDAY, 10th Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHOWSANG	THURSDAY, 12th Nov., Noon.
TIENSIN	CHOWSANG	THURSDAY, 12th Nov., Noon.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, 13th Nov., 4 P.M.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, 20th Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	NAMSANG	SATURDAY, 21st Nov., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The steamers *Kuisang*, *Namsang* and *Fookang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Port, Choofoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:

JARDINE-MATHESON & CO., LD.,
General Managers.

Telephone No. 61.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HONGKONG & HAIPHONG	"CHIBILI"	8th Nov., 8 A.M.
ILOILO	"BUNGIANG"	10th " 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMINO"	10th " "
SHANGHAI	"YCHOOW"	10th " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY, & AUSTRALIA	"OHANGSEA"	21st " "

MANILA and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

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Reduced Saloon Rates, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

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AGENTS.

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Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Burgoon and Stowaways carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	5540	Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 14th Nov., at Noon.
ZAFIRO	5540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 21st Nov., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1908

Shipping—Steamers.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EASTERN."

Captain Hood, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 12th Nov., at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1908. [934]

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NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To Sail
Severic	6,232	Shotton	Nov. 19
Kumric	6,232	Cowley	Dec. 17
Inveric	4,789	Boyd	Jan. 14
Bovoric	4,445	Mathie	Feb. 11

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
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Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 10th October, 1908. [19-10]

HONGKONG, NEW YORK & BOSTON.



AMERICAN-ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

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(With Liberty to Call at the MALABAR COAST.)

S.S. "INVERCLYDE" Nov. 13.

to be followed by

S.S. "BRAEMAR" On or about Nov. 20.

(for NEW YORK only).

For freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1908. [937]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FOR LONDON, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"DENBIGHSHIRE"

will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 30th November, 1908.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1908. [954]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. B. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unequalled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....\$4.

Meals\$1.25 each

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,

SHU ON S.S. CO., LD.,

No. 1, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 2nd Nov. 1908. [19]

Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DELHI."

Captain J. D. Andrews, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 14th November, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Calcutta*, 8,000 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, and other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed direct by the R.M.S. *Exmouth*, due in London on 26th December, 1908.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. LEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1908. [7]

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN."

Capt. J. G. Oliffert, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 8th inst., at Daylight.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1908. [905]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"ARMAND BEHIC"

will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 9th November.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

P. NALIN,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1908. [14]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING."

Captain Passmore, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1908. [973]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
(Ritorno e Raddoppio Unità Compagnie).

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEOHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAHAMAS, also BARCELONA, VALENZUELA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship

"CAPRI"

Captain Pedone, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at Noon.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1908. [95]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK, VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL, (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

FOR NEW YORK:

S.S. "WRAY CASTLE" 1st Dec.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1908. [156]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 6th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1908. [958]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ LUDWIG,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th of November, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th of November, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 15th of November, 1908, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS CARGO.

Ex S.S. *Cobito* from Venice.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1908. [8]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SIKH"

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 5th December, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1908. [972]

Intimations

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP\$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,

AT TORNEY & Co.,
Undertaken and Executed.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

Intimations.

Don't Worry. Don't Worry.
WHY WORRY?
CONSULT
PHAROS.
THE MYSTIC AND MODERN ASTROLOGER
YES, WHY WORRY?

About your Business, Health, Pleasures, Friends Abroad, your Love Affairs and Characters in Life,
Yes, Why Worry? Consult Pharos. He is able to advise you, Console you and Warn you. His ambition in this life is to help those in trouble, and must not be classed with the run of Palmists who use their *Sophisticated Gifts* to make money. Pharos is independent of this. Willing and able to help all in trouble and relieve their anxiety to the best of his ability and experience.

PHAROS HAS A MESSAGE TO YOU.

You are anxious to put your son to a business that will prosper. Will your daughter be happy in her married life? You are in love. Have I made wise choice in mate? Shall I make a partner into my business? Should I be wise in going abroad? All these questions Pharos can answer and advise by the aid of astrology. Why not put this to the test. Send P. O. value 1/- and addressed, stamped envelope to—
PHAROS, DEPT. 14, 45 UNION STREET, GLASGOW
With your Birth Date, Full Name and Title and Town or County of Birth if possible, upon receipt of same Pharos will send you a written Test Horoscope.
With the above Pharos will send you FREE a WRITTEN FORECAST OF YOUR FUTURE.

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS.

100 ASSORTED Scotch, English & Irish Views, etc. for 1/6.
1,000 " " " " " " Actresses, Songs, Animals, Loves and Comic Cards for 15/-.
English and Continental Actresses-hand tinted real glossy Photographs 15/- per gross.
CHRISTMAS & NEW-YEAR CARDS well ASSORTED parcel.
100 Cards for 5/. Value 1d, 2d, 3d, 4d and 6d each.
500 ASSORTED Cards for 25/-.
1 gross Jewelled Cards for 5/-.
Foreign or Colonial Stamps not accepted. Kindly send Money Order.

BRITANIA POSTCARD CO., 45, Union Street, Glasgow. [1]


EYES RIGHT!
N. LAZARUS, ORTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUIAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.
Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.
Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.
LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,
John Street, Bedford Row, W.O. 59, Bealock Street 566, Nanking Road
Hongkong, 4th March, 1905.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
CHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG,
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTIENS GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,
&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR BOOTCH WHISKY, &c.
EVERY KIND OF
SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES
"Hongkong, 7th March, 1905"

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

I KWONG LOONG & CO.,
司公隆廣李
CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,
from Shanghai, has re-opened their
FURNITURE STORE
at
No. 39, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.
the only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE
of every description can be made to order in any design required.
Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the superior Workmanship and Materials of the furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:—
"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."
(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and **PRICES** most moderate.
AN INSPECTION INVITED.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1905. (73)

CONTINENTAL
AND
HOME RATES.

IMPORT AGENTS
FOR
Motor Cars,
,, Cycles,
,, Launches,
Automobiles.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,
HEAD OFFICE and SHOW ROOMS,
33-35, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong.

NOTICE

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph*, and they are warned against paying more than THE GENTS (to call) pay Single Copy.

THE MANAGERS,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.
Hongkong Post Office Building, 1905. [14]

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

NEW SERIES No. 5920

第四十四年十月十四日

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1908

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BIRTH.

On October 16, 1908, at Pangkajene, Sumatra, to Mr. and Mrs. James H. McCaw, a son.

DEATH.

On October 26, 1908, at Shanghai, STUART P. CHRISTIE, aged 30 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1908.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE ON THE GOVERNMENT.

(31st October.)

After the remarks of the Chief Justice yesterday in submitting to the jury the case in which Chinaman was charged with the crime of manslaughter at the result of the collapse of a building at Yau-ma-tei recently, we take it for granted that builders in Hongkong will be more careful in future than they evidently have been in the past as regards the construction work and the materials employed. There were so many interesting points raised in the course of the case that it would be impossible to deal with each and all of them, more especially as the case was itself of a curious and complicated character. To begin with, the person accused was neither a builder nor a contractor. So he has to make out his position that he had nothing to do with the work beyond supervising on behalf of his friend the contractor, and giving the personal assistance in the nature of a "looker-on" in practice, was not "approved." Considering that he was represented by no legal practitioner, we are inclined to think that he made out a perfectly good case, all things taken

into consideration, and as the jury found the charge proved—and it scarcely could have gone behind that fact—while the judge imposed the minimum penalty of a day's imprisonment, which we presume meant his instant dismissal, practical justice has been done. But what the case brought to light was the extraordinary haphazard and happy-go-lucky methods which were formerly in operation at the Public Works Department. The building inspectors seem to have sauntered casually round a building which was in course of construction and after doing nothing in particular and doing it very well, declared, on completion a fit and proper place for habitation. In an exceptionally luminous and practical address to the jury the Chief Justice delivered himself of certain opinions which should not be allowed to pass unnoticed. On many occasions in reading the remarks made by the Chief Justice we have been struck by his curious involvement and almost incoherent manner of reasoning, whereby the simplest questions of law and fact have been so swathed in bandages of rhetoric and legal phraseology that in the end all semblance of their original form has departed. But, in this case, the Chief Justice spoke to business men as a business man, or at all events, as a man of the world, a man who realises the dangers which arise from jerry building and jerry mauling, and a man who can take a sane and common-sense view of a simple and practical question. We do not for a moment fancy that the Public Works Department will relish his extremely outspoken and pungent criticisms of its work, or that all is well in that section of the state of Denmark to-day. But it is only by the efforts of such men as the Chief Justice put forth in this case that necessary reforms can be achieved, because the Chief Justice is so far removed from the ordinary bustle and worry of the moment—although he may think otherwise—that he is able to look on all sides of everyday matters with a serene impartiality which it is difficult for the average commercial man to assume. What everybody who reads his summing-up must have admired was the humorously cautious way in which he criticised the Government, and managed to plant some shrewd and trenchant blows in the most innocent fashion possible. For example, he prefaced his comments on the functions of the Government and of the Public Works Department in particular with the remark that the sins of omission of that department in the past had been attempted to be covered up by subsequent reorganisation, but he let it be understood that the Court could not accept that principle. The Chief Justice went on:—"What he had to say was not at all directed to the present Government, but to the Government in the abstract which existed at the time these houses were built. A great many popular fancies were current with regard to the duties of Government. Some people thought a Government could do what it liked, but that was not so. It was bound by duty just as much as any other person in this Colony. And if it chose to make Ordinances providing duties for its departments, and did not supply any department with proper officers to carry out those duties, then there was negligence on the part of the Government; and certain officials would be consequently liable, and it would be perfectly possible to bring home a verdict of manslaughter against any of them for neglecting to perform their duties." If an ordinary journalist had made such a sweeping assertion it is certain that he would have been regarded as guilty of something in the nature of "lese majeste." Let us see how piquant the Chief Justice managed to utilise the homoeopathic principle of touching the spot. "Some people thought a Government could do what it liked, but that was not so." It would be interesting to know whom the Chief Justice had in mind when he used those words. Could he have had reference to the high officials, who "some people" believe are heaven-born administrators, the equals if not the superiors of any of our great pro-consuls, from Lord Clive to Lord Cromer? Again, he added that the Government was "bound by duty just as much as any other person in this Colony." How many people will raise their eyebrows and say to themselves, can that really be so? And so all we common Yabocs have been living in a fool's paradise believing that the Government could do practically anything it pleased, being encased in the armour of assurance that whatever it did it could do no wrong. The Chief Justice went further: he actually suggested that "certain officials" might be amenable to the law if they failed to do their duty to the public. Of course that is rather an enigmatical and ambiguous remark, for we are afraid that those "certain officials" would not include the high and mighty personages who adorn the official world, but would be taken to mean the humble and meek. However, there the matter stands and every reader is entitled to his own interpretation of that passage, which is pregnant with possibilities. Returning to the essential features of the case under consideration, we find the Chief Justice remarking that the Ordinance of 1899 was passed with the object of ensuring the safety of the public by the proper supervision of buildings in course of construction. It is all very well to say, as one witness, a P.W.D. official said, that Chinese work requires a great deal of supervision. But that fact does not in the very slightest degree exonerate the department if the necessary supervision is not given. And why emphasise the exceptional character of the supervision required over Chinese work? Is it not common knowledge that in England the risk of responsibility is recruited from the vast army of jerry-builders? But it is popular

amongst a certain class to fling bricks at the Chinese whenever and wherever the opportunity offers. The Chief Justice, paid no apparent heed to the suggestion, although it did not escape his notice. Instead, he dwelt on the fact that the law enjoined supervision, and that evidently in this case the law had not been obeyed—by whom, is another question. "It was obvious," his Lordship continued, "that if there had been proper supervision as the Ordinance required, this wall would not have been built in the bad way it was said to have been built, and would not have collapsed, and the 17 unfortunate people killed would probably have been living at the present day. The supervision after completion was lamentably deficient. And in this connection he said, finally, "the certificate granted amounted to nothing at all." We do not intend to enter into the merits of the question whether a wall should be opened in order to discover whether it is in accordance with the requirements of the Government, or whether any other procedure should be adopted. We do not desire to do the mantle of building experts, or to speak as quidnuncs on a purely technical subject, but we certainly think that the remarks of the Chief Justice as to the duty of the Government in seeing that proper supervision over the building of houses in the Colony should receive attention in the proper quarters, so that the entire burden of "supervision" as defined by the Ordinance should not be thrown on the unfortunate contractor who may have done his duty according to his lights while the officials responsible for the carrying into effect of the law were turning up the calendar to discover when the next official holiday was due.

THE QUEEN'S HEAD.

Among the items in the present issue of the *Government Gazette* is one which is of more than passing interest if only for the memories which it must evoke. It is an announcement by the Postmaster General at Hongkong to the effect that after the 30th of April, 1909, all postage stamps issued by the Hongkong Post Office bearing the head of the late Queen Victoria will cease to be available for postage. The notification further proceeds: "Holders of such stamps are advised to use them up during the six months allowed or if they apply to the Postmaster General they can have such stamps exchanged for those of the current issue, viz., King's Head." There are probably few in Hongkong to-day who can remember the introduction of the stamp bearing the Queen's head, and it is certain that it must have been long after the cession of the island to the British Government before the bull-coloured oblong made its appearance. Perhaps there is a philatelist in the Colony who keeps his collection of stamps in strict chronological order in his album; although we confess that we have not met the amateur enthusiast who has reached that standard of collecting genius. But unless there is such a one, and unless the Post Office people keep a record it is unlikely that we may learn without difficulty the date when the first stamp bearing the Queen's head was seen in Hongkong. Since the first issue, which must have been somewhere about the end of the first half of the nineteenth century, the circulation of British stamps in Hongkong, Shanghai and Tientsin must total an appalling number. Without taking the trouble to delve into back records, for that is work which could appeal to but few on a brilliant day in the late autumn, we note from the same issue of the *Government Gazette*, that the revenue of the Post Office for the nine months ending 31st August, 1908, realised the sum of \$295,904, and although it falls below the total revenue derived by the Government from this source in 1907 by some \$16,834 it is still a respectable figure for the work of the postal department. It is scarcely necessary to say that there are other items than stamps included in that total, but we should be safe in assuming that the great proportion of the revenue is drawn from the sale of the "stick-backs." The difference which exists between the sale of stamps when they were first introduced into the Colony—some years after penny postage had been established in Great Britain, and the actual turnover of to-day would be enough to make the original clerks at the stamp counters turn green with envy. It might be possible to find out the number of stamps which had been sold in Hongkong since the Post Office was started, but it would be more of a Sisyphian task than anything else, and even if it could be accomplished it would serve no useful end. Figures are not everything nowadays, for our modern mathematicians shrink no trouble to prove that a circle is a square and twice two five. Still it might be interesting to learn why it is considered necessary to devalue the stamps which served so admirably for fifty or sixty years.

The Oxford University Press is about to publish a sumptuous work on Chinese Porcelain, the work of Hsiao Yung-Ping, a celebrated connoisseur of the 16th century of our era. This was the form of an illuminated manuscript catalogue which was destroyed by fire in London. Happily several copies had been made, and one of these has been "rediscovered" and is now in the hands of Dr. E. W. Baskett, M.A., of Peking, who has also been working on the original Chinese catalogue. Dr. Baskett's work is twenty years ago, and when shown excited much interest in the present work is being published in response to many requests. There are, in all, three volumes, the first volume, which is of the greatest value, contains a list of the names of the various styles of the various dynasties, and the work is bound in eastern style, and the letter press is printed on Oxford India paper. The price is five guineas.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
SERVICE.
TIBET.

ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT.
Peking, 1st November.
The natives of Tibet are opposed to the administration of government by H.E. Chiu Yee-long, the Senior Amban.

His Excellency has telegraphed to Peking for instructions in the circumstances.
An Imperial Decree has been issued authorizing the proclaiming of martial law in Tibet.

GRAND COUNCILLORS DENOUNCED.

MEMORIAL PIGEON-HOLED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 1st November.
The Viceroy of Shensi and Kansu has denounced a certain Grand Councillor to the Throne.

In his memorial he sought to cast aspersions on the character of Chang Chih-ting, Prince Chuen, and Hsu Shi-chang, Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, as well.

The memorial has been unceremoniously pigeon-holed.

CHINESE EMBROIDERY.

VALUED IN RUSSIA.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 1st November.
The Chinese merchants residing in St. Petersburg have telegraphed the Central Government informing the authorities that articles of Chinese embroidery are much fancied by the Russians at the capital. The merchants suggest that steps be taken to promote the trade in embroidered articles between China and Russia, by causing manufacturers to export them to that country.

MILITARY MANOEUVRES.

FOREIGN OFFICERS TO ATTEND.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 2nd November.
At the forthcoming military manoeuvres, military officers of foreign countries will also attend.

There will also be present the correspondents of two newspapers.

SALE OF DANGEROUS ARTICLES.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 2nd November.
The British and American Ministers at Peking have addressed representations to the Wai-wu-pu inquiring if China is prepared to be represented at the proposed forthcoming conference at which an inquiry will be conducted into the advisability of prohibiting the sale of dangerous articles.

EMPEROR KWANG SU.

HEALTH RESTORED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 2nd November.
Emperor Kwang Su's health is restored.
His Majesty is, however, still unable to walk about by himself; he requires an attendant to help him along.

TIBETAN AFFAIRS.

SECRET CONFERENCES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 2nd November.
The Imperial Government has held secret conferences for some days in succession to discuss Tibetan affairs.

COAST MAPS.

INFORMATION DESIRED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 2nd November.
The Ministry of War has issued instructions to the Provincial Governments on the sea-board directing them to furnish maps showing the islands pertaining to each province, respectively.

TANG SHAO-YI.

DEPARTURE FROM JAPAN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 3rd November.
H.E. Tang Shao-yi, special commissioner to the United States, has advised the Imperial Government by wire that he would start from Japan for America on the 8th inst.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 3rd November.
Grand Councillor Yuan Shih-kai has recommended Yang See-ki for appointment as Assistant Superintendent of the Canton-Hankow Railway in addition to his present post.

[Yang See-ki has been visiting Hongkong and the Straits Settlements as Special Trade Commissioner.—Ed., H.K.T.]

TIBET.

TROUBLE WITH THE LAMAS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 3rd November.
In consequence of the opposition by the lamas in Tibet to the administration of Government by Chiu Yee-long, the senior amban, the Buddhist Pontiff telegraphed from Peking to the lamas enjoining them to disperse.

MINISTER TO BERLIN.

DUAL POST.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 3rd November.
It has been decided by the Imperial Government that as soon as H. E. Yam Cheung, the new Chinese Minister to Germany, reaches Berlin, he will take over the duties of H. E. Yu Shek-mai, special commissioner, in addition to performing his own duties as the accredited representative to the German capital.

H. E. Yu has been recalled.

MILITARY.

INTERCHANGE OF PROVINCIAL REGIMENTS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 3rd November.
It is proposed by the Ministry of War that regiments of the different provinces might be given opportunities to interchange garrisons with a view of securing for the soldiers a personal knowledge of the country.

SHANGHAI TAOTAI.

PROMOTED GOVERNOR.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 3rd November.
News has been received from a reliable source of the promotion of His Honour Tsai Nai Wong, Taotai of Shanghai, to the Governorship at Kat Lum, in the Three Eastern Provinces.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

TAFT'S SUCCESS.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Shanghai, 4th November, 8.15 p.m.

Four leading New York newspapers concede Taft's success.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

TELEGRAMS OF WELCOME.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Amoy, 4th November.
Admiral Kmeery, of the American Fleet, has received several tens of telegrams of welcome from the different Provinces.
He is very pleased with the telegrams.
The Admiral has cabled to the American President at Washington the fact of the subsistence of cordial friendship between China and America.

THE DALAI LAMA.

PEKING APPOINTMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 4th November.
An Imperial decree was issued on the 3rd inst., by the Empress Dowager, appointing the Dalai Lama Buddhist Pontiff in Tibet and ordering him to return to Tibet and restore order.

APPLICATION FOR ARMS.

FRENCH CHURCH IN KIANGSU.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 4th November.
It is proposed by the authorities of the French church in Ningbo prefecture, Kiangsu province, to store a supply of arms and ammunition for self-protection.
The Wai-wu-pu, however, has refused the application as it is contrary to treaty provisions.

THE CHIENTAO DISPUTE.

JAPAN WANTS A QUID PRO QUO.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 5th November.
H. E. Tang Shao-yi has advised the Central Government by telegram that the Japanese Government has agreed to yield to China's contention as to China's sovereignty over Chientao Island.
Japan, however, desires a quid pro quo in thus yielding to China's contention.

U. S. PRESIDENCY.

WU TING-FANG'S MESSAGE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 5th November.
H. E. Wu Ting-fang, Chinese Minister to Washington, has telegraphed to the Wai-wu-pu that the American nation has elected Mr. William H. Taft as President of the Republic.

GERMANY IN SHANTUNG.

COLLEGE FOR CHINESE ESTABLISHED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 5th November.
The Germans have established a college at Tientsin, Shantung Province.
China contributes a sum of \$40,000 annually [as a grant-in-aid].

LEGATION GUARDS.

PROPOSED PARTIAL WITHDRAWAL.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 5th November.
The Japanese Government has effected a partial reduction of the Legation Guard in Peking.

Mr. Rockhill, the American Minister, has decided also to withdraw a portion of the American garrison.

The United States representative notifies that by whatever proportion the Japanese troops are withdrawn, the retirement of American soldiers will be made on a more liberal scale.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

ADMIRAL EMERY'S INVITATION.

(By courtesy of the "Shung Po")

Amoy, 5th November.

On the 4th inst., Admiral Emery, of the battleship *Louisiana*, invited H.E. Yuk Long and Leung Tung-in, special Chinese Commissioners, and the Viceroy of Fukien and the Provincial Treasurer, to visit the vessels of the American Fleet.

On the occasion of the reception Admiral Emery expressed the hope that China might be equipped with a Navy of her own in the near future.

Later.

DEPARTURE OF THE FLEET.

The American Fleet left Amoy on the morning of the 5th inst. The Admiral's flagship is bound for Hongkong.

Later.

Their Excellencies Yuk Long, Leung Tung-in and the Viceroy of Fukien, upon the departure of the American Fleet, left Amoy on the same day to return to their respective posts.

During the display of fireworks, the reception "building" of the Y.M.C.A. and the Post Office shed got ignited and were burnt down.

HUANGPU CONSERVANCY.

EXISTENCE OF IRREGULARITIES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 8th November,

3 p.m.

The preliminary inquiry relating to the Huangpu conservancy has established the existence of certain irregularities.

The Dredging Company has offered to dredge 150,000 cubic yards free of cost.

The Company's offer awaits the Viceroy's decision.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The American Consulate-General received the following telegram from the Manila Observatory:

October 31st, 9 a.m.

Cyclone or typhoon east of Northern Ladrones or Mariana Islands, moving N.

HORTICULTURAL SHOW.

AT SIR PAUL CHATER'S GARDEN.

From an invitation which has reached us from the Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Horticultural Society, the garden attached to Marble Hall, Sir Paul Chater's residence on Conduit Road, will be open to members of the Horticultural Society for inspection between 2.30 and 6 p.m. to-day, Saturday. It will be remembered that through the paucity of attendance at the Chrysanthemum Show held by the Society last year at the Public Gardens, the committee did not feel encouraged to hold one again this year. As, however, and successful horticulturist, Sir Paul, in view of the adverse weather conditions prevailing during the past two or three months, has succeeded in growing a very few fine specimens of this beautiful flower, and advantage has been taken of Sir Paul's well-known hospitality to afford the members of the Horticultural Society an opportunity of inspecting the pretty blooms. We understand that invitation have also been extended to friends of members of the Society. We feel confident that the flower-loving members of the community will also be welcomed by Sir Paul at his magnificent mansion on the upper levels on the occasion of the flower show this afternoon. Sir Paul's private garden on Conduit Road has no rival in Hongkong.

STORY OF A SUIT.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO HOODWINK YOUNGSTER.

5th inst.

The story of an alleged clever trick which nearly came off to the advantage of Chan Fat, an unemployed Chinaman, was told before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this morning. Leung Sam, a Chinese woman residing at 18, New Street, charged Chan with stealing two pieces of clothing from her mother's house at No. 77, Praya East, the property of her younger brother.

Leung Sam Mui stated that at 9.15 a.m. yesterday, she was in the kitchen of her mother's residence at No. 77, Praya East, doing some washing. While thus engaged, her younger brother came and informed her that there was a man who wished to rent a cubicle. On entering the sitting-room, she was surprised to see a stranger, and the next moment, she saw the boy pulling two pieces of clothing from under the defendant's jacket. The latter seized her brother by the throat and threw him to the ground. The defendant then dropped his ill-gotten gain and proceeded to make himself scarce. This was not an easy matter, for the boy started a series of terrific yells of "save life" and gave chase to the swiftly vanishing Chan. A Chinese constable at this juncture pursued the defendant and managed to run him to earth round a corner.

This morning, Chan told his story to Mr. J. R. Wood. He said that he went to complainant's house as an uncle of his. The boy demanded of him in a very impudent manner what he wanted and the woman went a step further by telling him he had come to steal. They threw the two pieces of clothing on the ground in order to incriminate him. They then shouted "Thief!" and gave chase. He had been employed as a fireman on board a Norwegian liner and had only been discharged two days ago. He adjourned till Saturday in order to enable the Police to make further inquiries.

SHANGHAI RACES.

FIRST DAY'S RESULTS.

and inst.

We are indebted to the Hongkong Jockey Club for the following results:

THE MALOO PLATE.—Value, Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies, being bona fide Griffins at date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of a Race 7 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile.

Mr. Henry Morris's Heathfield.....(Crichton) 1
Mr. Manchester's Snippet.....(Eggers) 2
Mr. Toog's Peibo.....(Hayes) 3
Time: 1:04 3/5.

THE CRITERION STAKES.—Value, Tls. 400. Second pony, Tls. 100. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies, being bona fide Griffins at date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile.

Mr. Ballou's Gemini.....(Moller) 1
Mr. Bailey's Moriah.....(Poulton) 2
Mr. Toog's Stirrup Cup.....(Hayes) 3
Time: 1:13 1/5.

THE MAIDEN STAKES.—Value, Tls. 400. Second pony, Tls. 100. Third pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies that have never run at any meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Copenhagen's Shock.....(Poulton) 1
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Kandahar Chief.....(Schorr) 2
Mr. Specie's Double Zero.....(Hayes) 3
Time: 1:13 3/5.

THE FAH-WAH STAKES.—Value, Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 50. For all China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Bona fide Griffins at date of entry allowed 5 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a half.

Mr. Saxo-Borussia's Sagittarius.....(Moller) 1
Mr. Buxey's Spring Rose.....(Burkill) 2
Mr. F. B. Marshall's Myrtle Tree.....(Vida) 3
Time: 1:20 1/5.

THE BRITISH NAVY CUP.—Presented. Second pony, Tls. 100. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 75. For China Ponies, being bona fide Griffins at date of entry and purchased at a public auction of untried Griffins since the Shanghai Spring Meeting of 1903, by a Member of Members of the Shanghai Race Club, at an actual cost of not more than Tls. 150. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile.

Mr. Argentinio's El Orillo.....(Schorr) 1
Mr. Edbrook's Squire Cassington.....(Vida) 2
Mr. G. D. Coutts's Defaulter.....(Campbell) 3
Time: 1:20.

THE SHANGHAI ST. LEGER.—Value, Tls. 750. Second pony, Tls. 200. Third pony, Tls. 100. For China Ponies that have never been raced previously to 1st January, 1908. Weight 10 st. 7 lbs. Ponies over 14 hands to carry 13 lbs. extra for every inch over. Winner of a Race 5 lbs. extra, two or more Races 10 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 15. One mile and three-quarters.

Mr. Toog's Suttle.....(Poulton) 1
Mr. Ballou's Bucephalus.....(Moller) 2
Mr. Toog's Bure.....(Hayes) 3
Time: 1:40 3/5.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 100. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies, being bona fide Griffins at date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of a Race 7 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Wignar's Ottawa.....(Reid) 1
Messrs. Morris and Ayscough's Medfield.....(Crichton) 2
Mr. W. G. Pirie's Hillman.....(Burkill) 3
Time: 1:55 1/5.

THE AUTUMN CUP.—Value, Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Criterion Stakes, 5 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won an Official Race allowed 5 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Levery's Brockton.....(Reid) 1
Mr. Buxey's York Rose.....(Burkill) 2
Mr. Ballou's Autens.....(Moller) 3
Time: 2:49 4/5.

THE WHANGPOO STAKES.—Value, Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies, being bona fide Griffins at date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of a Race 5 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won an Official Race allowed 5 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a half.

Mr. Saxo-Borussia's Jupiter.....(Moller) 1
Mr. California's Oakland.....(Vida) 2
Mr. Neville's El Animal.....(Schorr) 3
Time: 3:30 3/5.

SECOND DAY'S RESULTS.

3rd inst.

THE NORTHERN CUP.—Value, Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of a Race at this Meeting 5 lbs. extra. Non-Starters at this Meeting 7 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won an Official Race allowed 5 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Buxey's York Rose.....(Burkill) 1
Mr. Toog's Peibo.....(Hayes) 2
Mr. Ballou's Gemini.....(Moller) 3
Time: 1:40 3/5.

THE CHINA CUP.—Value, Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies, being bona fide Griffins at date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of a Race 5 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won an Official Race allowed 5 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile.

Mr. Copenhagen's Shock.....(Poulton) 1
Mr. F. B. Marshall's Elm Tree.....(Vida) 2
Mr. Saxo-Borussia's Jupiter.....(Moller) 3
Time: 2:15 3/5.

THE SHANGHAI STAKES.—Value, Tls. 400. Second pony, Tls. 100. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies that have started at this Meeting and not won a Race allowed 5 lbs. Bona fide Griffins at date of entry allowed 7 lbs. Allowances not accumulative. Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a half.

Mr. Bailey's Moriah.....(Poulton) 1
Mr. Buxey's Brockton.....(Reid) 2
Mr. Saxo-Borussia's Sagittarius.....(Moller) 3
Time: 1:59 3/5.

THE PAOODA CUP.—Value, Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies, being bona fide Griffins at date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of a Race 7 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5. Seven furlongs.

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Kandahar Chief.....(Schorr) 1
Mr. John Peel's Kirby.....(Williamson) 2
Mr. Toog's Peibo.....(Hayes) 3
Time: 1:15 1/5.

THE LLAMA MIAU STAKES.—Value, Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 50. For all China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies that have started at this Meeting and not won a Race allowed 7 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5. Two miles.

Mr. Toog's Stirrup Cup.....(Hayes) 1
Mr. F. B. Marshall's Myrtle Tree.....(Vida) 2
Mr. Henry Morris's Heathfield.....(Crichton) 3
Time: 4:33 1/5.

THE RUBICON PLATE.—Value, Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies, being bona fide Griffins at date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of a Race 7 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won an Official Race allowed 5 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Toog's Sure.....(Hayes) 1
Mr. Hartree's Zimri.....(Clog) 2
Mr. Marius's Argente.....(Vida) 3
Time: 2:50 4/5.

THE RACING STAKES.—Value, Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies that have never been raced previously to 1st January 1908. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of a Race 7 lbs. extra. Ponies that have never been placed allowed 5 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a half.

Mr. Ballou's Bucephalus.....(Moller) 1
Mr. Buxey's Imperial Rose.....(Burkill) 2
Mr. F. B. Marshall's Palm Tree.....(Vida) 3
Time: 3:14 3/5.

THE SYRACUSE STAKES.—Value, Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies, being bona fide Griffins at date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of a Race 7 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won an Official Race allowed 5 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Myson.....(Moller) 1
Mr. John Peel's Kirby.....(Williamson) 2
Mr. W. G. Pirie's Huntman.....(Burkill) 3
Time: 1:30 3/5.

THE SICAWEE PLATE.—Value, Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 50. For all China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner at this Meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this Meeting allowed 5 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Ballou's Gemini.....(Moller) 1
Mr. Buxey's Spring Rose.....(Burkill) 2
Mr. Marius's Argente.....(Vida) 3
Time: 2:48.

THIRD DAY'S RESULTS. 4th inst.

THE FLYAWAY PLATE.—Value, Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies that have run at this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of a Race at this Meeting 5 lbs. extra, two or more Races 10 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5. Seven furlongs.

Mr. Buxey's Jupiter.....(Burkill) 1
Mr. Ballou's Autens.....(Moller) 2
Mr. F. B. Marshall's Myrtle Tree.....(Vida) 3
Time: 1:54 7/5.

THE POU-MATING CUP.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 100. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies, being bona fide Griffins at date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of a Race at this Meeting 7 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and three-quarters.

Mr. Saxo-Borussia's Jupiter.....(Moller) 1
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Kandahar Chief.....(Moller) 2
Mr. John Peel's Kirby.....(Williamson) 3
Time: 2:55.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CUP.—Value, Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 50. For all China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner at this Meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this Meeting allowed 5 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and three-quarters.

Mr. Ballou's Bucephalus.....(Moller) 1
Mr. Toog's Spring Rose.....(Burkill) 2
Mr. Toog's Peibo.....(Hayes) 3
Time: 2:12.

THE GRAND STAND STAKES.—Value, Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies, being bona fide Griffins at date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of a Race 5 lbs. extra, two or more Races 7 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won an Official Race allowed 5 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile.

Mr. W. G. Pirie's Huntman.....(Burkill) 1
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Myson Chief.....(Schorr) 2
Mr. Argentinio's El Orillo.....(Schorr) 3
Time: 2:20 3/5.

THE PAR-MUTUEL CUP.—Value, Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins at date of entry allowed 7 lbs. Non-Starters and Winners at this Meeting, 7 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a half.

Mr. John Peel's Manchuking.....(Williamson) 1
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Mohawk Chief.....(Moller) 2
Mr. Buxey's Spring Rose.....(Burkill) 3
Time: 3:37 4/5.

THE MANCHU STAKES.—Value, Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies, bona fide Griffins at date of entry, that have run at this Meeting and not won a Race. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Specie's Double Zero.....(Hayes) 1
Mr. Fash's Planola.....(Laurence) 2
Messrs. Morris and Ayscough's Medfield.....(Crichton) 3
Time: 1:58 3/5.

THE CONSOLATION CUP.—Value, Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies that have run at this Meeting and not won a Race. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. F. B. Marshall's Myrtle Tree.....(Vida) 1
Mr. Toog's Spring Rose.....(Burkill) 2
Mr. Marius's Argente.....(Crichton) 3
Time: 2:55 4/5.

THE CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES.—Value, Tls. 800. Second pony, Tls. 200. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all the China Ponies winners at this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. No Entrance Fee. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Ballou's Gemini.....(Moller) 1
Mr. Saxo-Borussia's Sagittarius.....(Schorr) 2
Mr. Bailey's Moriah.....(Poulton) 3
Time: 2:49 4/5.

THE JOCKEY CUP.—Value, Tls. 200. Second pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 50. For all China Ponies that have started at this Meeting and never won a Race. Weight for inches as per scale. To be ridden by jockeys who have never had more than two winning mounts at Shanghai, Hongkong or Tientsin. Jockeys: non-winners allowed 5 lbs., winners of one race, weight for inches as per scale; winners of two races, 5 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5. Seven furlongs.

Mr. Fash's Marble.....(Springfield) 1
Mr. Ballou's Virgo.....(Dalgarro) 2
Mr. Manchester's Snippet.....(Eggers) 3
Time: 2:02.

THE PHILIPPINE CARNIVAL.

CORDIAL INVITATION TO HONGKONG.

An interesting proposition has been made to the athletes of the Colony by the Philippine Carnival Association of Manila in connection with an Oriental Olympia which it is proposed to organize in connection with the Carnival to be held in the Philippines capital on February 2 to 9, 1909. Basing their calculations on the tremendous success which attended their efforts last year, the managers of the big show want to secure athletic, rifle or polo teams from Hongkong to participate in an international athletic meeting that will have for the Orient the same significance attending the Olympic games in the Occident. There are some excellent athletes in Manila in the army and civil service and it is proposed to draw on the cities of the Orient for teams of skilled athletes to compete with these men. Valuable prizes will be offered for the various events that will be included in the programme.

Mr. Albert F. Ferguson, for the last few years the Manila correspondent of the Associated Press and at present in charge of the publicity bureau of the Carnival for China and Japan, arrived in Hongkong yesterday morning on the *Tamag* and has charge of arranging the preliminary details for the visit of such Hongkong teams as may participate in the game.

The Carnival Association is making great preparations for the entertainment of its visitors and proposes to pay the expenses of the athletic teams visiting the city during the time they are there. The Carnival in Manila this year promises to be a big thing.

In discussing it this morning Mr. Ferguson, who is a guest at the King Edward hotel, said: "Our first Carnival, presented in the latter part of February, 1908, was successful beyond the expectations of our most enthusiastic 'carnivalists'. The Carnival Association started practically without capital, precedent or experience. If closed, after putting on a show which cost something more than one hundred thousand dollars, with a credit balance of nearly ten thousand dollars, with a complete line of carnival material on hand and with a degree of confidence in the possession of ability to present future Carnivals which is ordinarily possessed only by 'old timers'."

"In speaking of last year's Carnival and the one promised for next year we do not use the word 'Carnival' with all the term implies. Certain features common to carnivals in other parts of the world were not employed by us, particularly the more elaborate features. Available. All of the standard features were, however, well represented: the Land parade, for instance, contained thirty-five floats representing the actual cost of as many thousand dollars and of such dimensions and beauty as to cause former residents of New Orleans, the home of American carnivals, to state that no more magnificent parade was ever seen on the streets of that city during their famous 'Mardi Gras'. The 'Land parade' was not less striking. The hippodrome, with a third of a mile of performing track, with a slatted stage 100 feet long and 100 feet wide and capable of seating 25,000 persons comfortably, was one of the most magnificent affairs of its kind ever attempted. Manila is particularly fortunate for hippodrome purposes in the fact that the Military Division Athletic Meet takes place a short time before the Carnival and the athletes and stock competing in such Meet are available for carnival purposes. Other carnival features were carried out on the same immense scale: Kings, Queens, Courts, Carnival Balls, Maskers, Crowds and Musical Organizations, more than thirty participating including the famous Constabulary Band, all conspired to establish the fact that Manila is a real Carnival Town and its people know the business."

The plans for the coming Carnival include what was best in last year's show and new features which experience would naturally suggest. For illustration, the slight industrial effort made during last year's Carnival produced such splendid results that it has been decided to present in the coming Carnival features of this class from all parts of the islands. The same is true of the wild tribes exhibits, also of the scientific exhibit made by the bureau of science, mines, fisheries, forestry, agriculture, etc.

"It is hoped that—in addition to the local attractions—it may be possible in the coming Carnival to present others from the outside: Australia, China, Japan, India, Federated Malay States and the Dutch Settlements. We realize that it is not easy to impress the people of these countries with the fact of the desirability of making a special effort to participate in an affair of this kind outside of their own countries. We feel, however, as an organization primarily interested in the development of industrial and commercial conditions in this part of the world, that we may occasionally very properly endeavor to bring the people of these countries together upon some common basis with the hope that they may become better acquainted and develop those things which are of mutual benefit and interest, and we feel that a Carnival like ours is ideally calculated to perform such service."

FINES of \$1 each were imposed by Mr. J. R. Wood, on three stonecutters who were charged before him with stealing forty pounds of cement. This charge was not proved, and the accused were convicted for unlawful possession.

STRAITS MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

PRESENT SYSTEM DENOUNCED BY THE GOVERNOR.

"I cannot help thinking that the system of fixing the Military contribution according to the gross revenue is one which is not in the interests either of His Majesty's Government or of the Colony."

For some time, His Excellency the Governor, Sir John Anderson, K.C.M.G., and the local military authorities have been in correspondence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the War Office, respectively, in reference to the vexed question of cost of the Garrison and the Military contribution paid by the Straits Settlements, and the above is an extract from a long despatch which the Governor sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on November 21, 1907.

The whole of the correspondence on the question, dating from February, 1907, to November, 1907, formed one of the papers laid on the table at the Legislative Council meeting yesterday.

DOCK BOARD'S DREAM.

On November 21, 1907, the Governor, forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for his consideration copies of a discussion in the Legislative Council on the subject. He pointed out, also, that the heavy debt incurred by the Colony in connection with the acquisition of the Docks and Wharves and the Harbour Works in course of construction, coupled with the serious falling off in the opium revenue, had given rise to considerable apprehension as to the financial position of the Colony. The onerous terms upon which the loan had to be raised rendered it doubtful whether it will be possible for the Dock Board to find the full amount of the interest payable on the cost of the alterations and also in the cost of the new works which are urgently required to bring the facilities of the port up to date, and prevent the Colony losing its position as a port of call and also a commercial collecting and distributing centre. No doubt the Dock Board has considerable assets in its surplus, but until the new works have been completed and filled, these assets cannot be realized, and in any case their realization must be a comparatively slow process, in view of the continued stagnation of the land market.

In the meantime, the Board has to meet the interest charges on a debt of three and one-third millions sterling in round figures, which, by the end of five years, will be four and one-third millions; and when the new large Graving Dock is completed will amount approximately to five millions sterling. To provide interest at four per cent on a capital of five millions requires an annual sum of, say, \$1,700,000, and, unless during the next few years there is a considerable expansion of the revenues of the Board, it will not be possible for it to pay its way, and the Colonial revenues will probably have to bear a charge of some \$300,000 a year to cover the deficit. No expansion of revenue can be looked for from increased charges at the Wharves and Docks, as these have already reached a point beyond which an increase would certainly mean a loss.

THE SINGAPORE RIVER.

His Excellency refers to the urgency of the rebuilding of the walls of the Singapore River, pointing out that Government's share of the cost will amount approximately to a million dollars, and that, though the improvement will greatly improve the facilities for trade and the sanitary condition of the town, it would not be directly reproductive. It is not improbable that the Government may have to face further expenditure in connection with the carrying out of the urgent sanitary improvements recommended by Professor Simpson, in so far as they affect the considerable area of the town covered by Crown leases for 99 years, but any such expenditure will be recouped, if not entirely, at any rate to a large extent by converting the leases into statutory grants.

In the case of Penang, a large expenditure will have to be faced unless the trade of the port is to be stifled for lack of facilities, and not only that of Penang but also that of Perak and adjacent countries under the protection of the Sovereignty of Siam. Ultimately, as in the case of the Harbour Works at Teluk Ayer, the expenditure on Penang will be recouped by the sale of the reclamation, but that will be spread over a long period, and in the meantime, the Colony will have to find interest and sinking fund on the expenditure of some four million dollars.

All this expenditure is absolutely necessary unless the trade of Singapore and Penang is to be sacrificed and handed over to their competitors. A good deal has already gone to Pulo Sabang, in Sumatra, where an up-to-date port has been established, largely by the enterprise of the Netherlands-Trading-Society, which scores no expense to popularize it, and it is growing steadily and even rapidly. Port Swettenham is also increasing rapidly, and unless facilities are provided at Singapore and Penang, a large expenditure will have to be incurred there in the near future, though it is not so conveniently situated for ships calling at the ports of the Colony.

COLONY'S FUTURE.

After alluding to the fact that in the Estimates for this year the Government have to face a deficit of \$635,381, His Excellency goes on to say that, taking a dispassionate view of all the circumstances, it is impossible to regard without apprehension the financial future of the Colony. The ports must remain as they are at present, free ports, and freedom being an essential condition of their continued existence, and, with the proposed Stamp Bill now before the Legislature, and upon the passing of which the estimated revenue for next year is based, direct taxation will be pushed as far as it is likely to be remunerative.

Of the ultimate financial stability of the Colony, I entertain no doubt, but for the next few years or so, when some return by means of land sales from the reclamations at Singapore and Penang may be expected, the ordinary services must be severely pinched, if not to some extent suspended, and there will be no margin for works urgently required in the public interest if the Military contribution is to continue to be based on the gross revenue.

The Governor then makes the remarks quoted at the outset of this article, and states the margin available for special services is in no larger than it was in 1901 or 1902, and with the growth of the public debt and probability of the Dock Board failing to meet the charges on its debt, it will steadily diminish, while the burden of the Military contribution continues to keep pace with the gross revenue. It is remembered that, owing to the increase in wages and cost of local materials, no advantage has been derived from the enhanced value of the dollar in regard to the expenditure on works, while the Military contribution is expended in sterling and therefore derives full benefit from the rise and fall in the value of the dollar, the disproportion between the sum available for works and the amount paid towards the cost of the Garrison is still more marked.

It is true that under the arrangement made by Lord Elgin's predecessor in 1904, when the works referred to under the heading of special services (and directly reproductive) were allowed to deduct from the net proceeds a sum equal to four

Admiral Stokes' Farewell.

GENIAL SAILOR SAYS "GOOD-BYE" TO HONGKONG.

A HEARTY SEND-OFF.

1st ult. Murray Pier was the scene of bright faces and vivid colours at noon to-day when Admiral and Mrs. Stokes were the recipients of a hearty send-off from their numerous friends and well-wishers in the Colony. Shortly before noon, the Colony's leading citizens began to arrive by twos and threes to bid good-bye to the departing Commodore and his wife who have never known the meaning of "side" and who, throughout their whole sojourn in this Colony, have retained the respect and admiration of high and low alike. Among those present at the pier were Chev. Volpicelli, Italian Consul, and Madame Volpicelli, Senator J. J. Leira, Consul for Portugal, and Mrs. Leira, Mr. H. J. Gompers, Mrs. F. H. May, Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., the Hon. Mr. W. Rees-Davies, Attorney-General, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. J. Barton, Mr. T. F. Hough, Mr. H. Hancock, Mr. B. Layton, Mr. A. Shelton Cropper, and a number of naval and military officers.

The Band of the 1st Middlesex Regiment, under Bandmaster Elliott, lined the waterfront and received the personal thanks of Admiral Stokes for their attendance. On the arrival of Admiral and Mrs. Stokes shortly before noon, a snapshot was taken of the pair by Chev. Volpicelli. Mrs. Stokes, who was attired in a light, summer dress with a black hat, allowed herself to be photographed with good humour. This done, those present wished the departing couple good-bye. Mrs. Stokes having a kind word to say to each of those on shore, and on each yard of the launch's career separated them more and more, they could not help feeling that they were losing from amongst them a couple whose place would be hard to fill. A string of crackers was fired off as the pinnace steamed across the harbour.

His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Capt. Hooper, A.D.C., and Mr. A. J. Brackenbury, private secretary, was on board the *Arcturion* to bid good-bye to Admiral and Mrs. Stokes. Mr. General Broadwood, Commanding the Forces, was also amongst those who were on board the homeward bound mail steamer. General Broadwood was accompanied by his staff.

DINNER BY THE ADMIRAL.

A farewell dinner was given by H.E. the Hon. Sir Hedworth Lamont, Commander-in-Chief, to Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Stokes on board the flagship last night. There was a number of naval guests present.

At sunset yesterday, Rear-Admiral Stokes struck his flag, and at eight o'clock this morning, Capt. Lyons, the new Commodore, hoisted his flag on board H.M.S. *Tanquer*. A complimentary salute was then fired by the *Tanquer* for the Commander-in-Chief, H.M.S. *King Alfred* replying with eleven guns.

CRIME AT YAU-MA-TEI.

SMART ARRESTS BY THE POLICE.

There were two street robberies and the same number of burglaries committed at Yau-ma-tei during the past twenty-four hours, and in each case, it is pleasing to note, an arrest has been effected. This speaks highly for the police of Yau-ma-tei. The accused were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood on the 31st ultimo and all but one were convicted. Two men—Wong Ping and Leung Fok—were found guilty of stealing, respectively, a gold-mounted rattle bangle from a three-year-old child, and two silver anklets from a six-year-old girl. Their *magnum opus* was to give the children something to play with and then relieve them of their holdings. Wong Ping was remanded, while Leung Fok was given six weeks' hard labour and to be whipped—twelve strokes. Chan Lot and Wong Lok were next called to answer charges of burglary—Chan with entering 12, Kennedy Street with felonious intent, and Wong with stealing from No. 18, Reclamation Street a pair of women's trousers, which he was wearing when he was arrested. Chan was given three months' hard labour and his colleague six months.

INFANT MORTALITY IN BANGKOK.

BODIES FOUND IN WATERWAYS.

A very urgent need in Bangkok, for many reasons, is to organise some means to ascertain the mortality rate, more especially the mortality rate of infants, as it is much to be feared that there are many of the latter who come to their death frequently from the natural causes. It is not an infrequent spectacle for children living in floating houses, or playing daily in boats along the Menam, to see bodies of infants floating on the surface of the water. Sometimes we hear of dead infants being found in klongs tied up in clothes or matting. To-day a correspondent writes to us stating that the dead body of a small child a few weeks old was seen floating in the Windmill Road klung early this morning. It is only a short time ago since we reported that the body of an infant was found in a gunny bag floating in this same klung, and we never heard of any investigations being made into the affair. One would think that an incident of this kind should be sufficient to rouse the Police and Detective forces into action. In the first place the very fact of consigning the dead body of an infant to a public waterway is a serious offence against the law and should not be allowed to go unpunished. Besides, the very circumstances of the case are quite sufficient to arouse the suspicion that there might have been some foul play and that the victim did not come by death from natural causes. These considerations are sufficiently grave to warrant investigations into such cases. It is said that sometimes the parents are too poor to afford to bury or cremate any of their children who may chance to die, and that they try to get rid of the bodies in this way. But this cannot be taken as an excuse, and parents guilty of such an offence should be treated as such, and reported. The frequent examples of this kind, reported, are an indication that infant mortality rate in Bangkok must be considerable, and the subject is important enough to merit the attention of the proper authorities who would do well to devise some means to cope with the evil, by tracing up the guilty party and bringing them to light, so that persons may be deterred from committing themselves in this way in future. —*Siam Free Press*.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF DIRECTORS' FEES.

The seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of William Powell, Ltd., was held in the offices of the Company, Alexandra Buildings, at noon last Saturday. Mr. E. H. Hinds, President, and the others present were Messrs. W. J. J. Hinds, H. Percy Smith, A. H. Parker, J. Arnold, Harry Eyre, secretary and general manager.

The Secretary having read the notice calling the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, The report and accounts having been in your hands for some days, I will with your permission adopt the customary course and take them as read. You are aware that since the last annual meeting the capital of the company has been reduced by special resolution to \$10,000,000, and that the amount appearing in the account before you for stock is the actual cost value laid down here, but in a business of this description the depreciation owing to spoilage through climatic conditions is enormous, and we find that this matter of depreciation has not been sufficiently allowed for in the past. When this company was formed a large amount of stock was taken over a quantity of which is very rarely required for any purpose, and I propose to clear this out at auction or otherwise making room for goods more readily saleable. I am glad to say that the volume of business has not diminished, in fact it shows a slight increase, but to enable us to maintain it, prices have had to be materially reduced owing to severe competition. We anticipate that the change we have made in our capital will gain place in a position to show a balance sufficient to pay a dividend next year, and on the termination of our present lease we hope to go into premises of a more suitable nature and at a greatly reduced rental. We have about three more years to run and although your former directors and management may have been carried away with the boom which existed at the time these premises were taken, I can only say that they fettered the future management with an expenditure more than the business warranted. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I will be pleased to answer any questions shareholders may wish to put regarding same.

Mr. Parker: I beg to ask whether it is to be inferred from that report that the previous management wrote off less for depreciation of stock than the present management?

The Chairman: I cannot say how the depreciation written off in Mr. Heckford's time as compared with the present time.

Mr. Parker: I take it these figures are available? The Chairman: They are to be found in the old report and accounts. I think that in the past they made more profit and were able to write off more than we have been able to do in recent years. We absorbed last year more than \$4,000 from equalisation of dividend fund for the purpose of our depreciation. At the present time we are not in a position to write off anything. The present management still thinks there was not sufficient written off formerly, and that the dividends paid were too large.

The adoption of the report and accounts was then moved by the Chairman.

Mr. J. J. Hinds, in seconding, remarked: In the old days, the rosette days of the company, when the shares were increasing we also increased the directors' salaries to \$2,000. I think that now when we have reduced the shares even lower than the ordinary capital we should also reduce the directors' stipend. I put it as a resolution to the meeting.

Mr. Parker: I should like to second that. The Chairman: A rule notice should be given of these proposals. I will be pleased to do so, although I am quite with you in your idea. Mr. J. J. Hinds: I was only suggesting it. The directors' remuneration used to be \$1,000.

The Chairman read the Articles of Association on the point.

Mr. J. J. Hinds: I think we moved the increase in the directors' fees at a general meeting of the Company.

The Chairman: I don't know whether or not a confirmatory meeting was held afterwards. Mr. J. J. Hinds: My proposal was not out of order, and the present one on the same subject may have been out of order also.

The Chairman: Mr. Moxon being away, I am not in a position to say whether he would agree to accept the reduction. So far as I am concerned, I shall be very pleased to hand in my resignation as a director at any moment. I have been thinking of doing so at any time during the last six months. I can assure you that the worry and trouble the directors have had in the management of this company is more than you can understand.

Mr. J. J. Hinds: I understand when the company is hard pressed it is unfortunate for the directors.

Mr. Parker: It is also unfortunate for the shareholders, as nothing has been written off for bad debts or depreciation of stock. It would be well if the directors in their own interests and in the interests of the shareholders might consider the matter.

Mr. Percy Smith: Might not the proposal be put as a suggestion to the directors for the forthcoming year?

The Chairman: Would the shareholders be willing to put it that way?

Mr. J. J. Hinds: I would accept Mr. Smith's suggestion and I put the proposal now as a suggestion that the fees of the directors be reduced to \$1,000.

The Chairman: According to the Articles the proposal must be that each director should receive \$500 instead of \$1,000. You cannot put it as a lump sum; it is an individual amount.

Mr. J. J. Hinds: I put it now as a suggestion. Mr. Parker agreed to Mr. J. J. Hinds's which was accepted by the Chairman.

The Chairman put the motion to the meeting that the report and accounts be adopted.

Carried.

Mr. Parker moved the re-election of Mr. E. H. Hinds and G. C. Moxon as directors.

Mr. Arnold seconded and the motion was unanimously carried.

Mr. Arnold proposed the re-election of Mr. Percy Smith as auditor.

Mr. J. J. Hinds seconded, and the motion was adopted.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

ANOTHER CHINESE LOAN.

In a report to the Throne H.E. Hsu Shih-chang, Viceroy of Manchuria, states that the Forest Timber Company, to be composed jointly of Chinese and Japanese, will require at least \$1,500,000 from the Chinese side. The Viceroy further states that in conjunction with the Japanese, he has made arrangements for a loan of \$1,000,000 from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation which only awaits the consent of the Throne to become an accomplished fact. With reference to the \$1,000,000 which the Ministry of Finance has apportioned from the Foreign and Shanghai Customs towards the capital of the Forest Timber Company in question, Viceroy Hsu Shih-chang suggests that money should be devoted towards coal mining and the payment to Japan for telegraph lines set up by that country in Manchuria. —*Y. C. N. News*.

CHAMPIONING A COOK.

LAMBERT-CASTLE STORY CONTINUED.

"That man Lambert took the Chinaman to the Registry and made out the writ on his behalf against Quartermaster Sergeant Castle. This was the gist of a story which was told to Mr. Justice Gompers, on the 31st ult. in the Supreme Court, during the hearing of a debt case, in which Quartermaster Sergeant Castle, R.G.A., was sued by his cook, Fong To Kew, to recover \$24, alleged to be two months' wages."

The plaintiff appeared in person, while Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Goldring, Barlow and Morrell) represented the defendant.

The evidence of the plaintiff was that he was formerly a cook in the employ of the defendant. He had been employed by defendant for two years, at \$12 per month. On the 31st ult. he left because he was not paid. Defendant owed him two months' wages.

The Court—When did your service begin?—On the 5th.

When did your master pay you?—On the 5th of every month.

Mr. Goldring (cross-examining)—Who brought you to the Registry?—Mr. John Lambert.

And he made out the writ for you?—Yes. Your master had some trouble with Lambert?—I don't know.

The Court—Has your master ever kept your wages in arrears?—No. He was very regular.

What was the reason for this?—I gave no reason. My master moved out of the old house.

When did he move?—On the 1st of this month. When I went to the new house he wouldn't let me in.

And what was the reason he didn't pay you the previous month?—He was in hospital.

Did you ask several times for your wages?—Yes.

And what did he say to you?—He said, "Wait a bit; wait a bit."

Mr. Goldring said that what wages were due to the defendant were paid to him in September—\$18 in all. The reason why two months' wages were owing was because defendant was in hospital. As an explanation for the summons against the defendant, Mr. Goldring stated that Quartermaster Sergeant Castle had some trouble with his wife and John Lambert, Jun., who was doing all in his power to trouble Castle. It was a series of petty annoyances, Mr. Goldring stamped it.

Quartermaster Sergeant Castle denied owing plaintiff anything. He said that two months' wages in September. Plaintiff said he drew \$4 a month.

Mr. Goldring—When your wife left the house, did he leave with her?

Defendant—Yes.

The Court—Did he ask you for his wages?—No.

The Defendant—Didn't you owe some commodes money, and when they asked for payment you turned them out?—It is not true.

Why should I turn you out if you didn't owe me wages?—No doubt Mr. Lambert is at the bottom of all this.

Mr. Goldring—Lambert issued the writ for him, my Lord.

The Court (to defendant)—You say that this is a false claim?—Yes.

When did you come out of hospital?—At the latter end of September.

When did you go in?—In the latter part of August.

His Lordship said that he did not believe the plaintiff's story, and gave judgment for the defendant.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

COMPARATIVE HARMLESSNESS OF CHINESE PRODUCT.

Among those who are loudest in their denunciations of the use of opium and their anxiety to make China do the impossible by rooting out an alleged evil with one stroke of the brush, probably few stop to inquire what opium really is, let alone make comparisons with contemporary evils in European countries of an equally deadly nature. Certainly not one in a thousand of the general public is aware of the fact that the drug is smoked elsewhere in the "filthy dens of the Chinese" in the "joints" of more fashionable quarters, and that among "opium-smokers" are to be found, throughout China and in other countries of the Far East, not only the emaciated, cadaverous-looking, decrepit, and prematurely old, but men full of years and honours, robust in body and of the keenest intellects. To the majority of readers some remarks by M. Albert de Pourville in *La Revue* will come as a veritable surprise. Without going so far as to describe him as an apologist, or as one who he truthfully said that the facts he sets forth with regard to the subject generally are both pertinent and interesting, and that they exemplify in a striking manner the soundness of the old maxim, "One side of a case holds good until the other is told."

M. de Pourville, who writes with the authority of a practical chemist, points out that the alkaloids which give to opium its specific properties—at least the properties sought by smokers—are especially morphine and thebaine.

The action of morphine on the human system is well known. Thebaine quickens the senses, but exacerbates the nerves. It is the singular combination of these two contrary actions that the opium-smoker loves.

Thebaine is about 25 times more active than morphine, dose for dose. Here is a brief but sufficient explanation of the peculiar intoxication of opium, an intoxication (due to the thebaine action) essentially lucid; and one may say that, far from befuddling the faculties, it makes the smoker more alert and more active.

In the intoxication of alcohol the animal oppresses and kills the intellect; in that of opium it is the steel that wears out the scabbard.

The *Revue* writer goes on to show that there is opium and opium. Thebaine having an action about 25 times as that of morphine, it follows that an opium in which these two alkaloids were present in the proportion of 1 to 25 would be innocuous. Now, the opium of India, that of Beneras, for instance, contains 7 per cent. of morphine and 93 per cent. of thebaine; Chinese opium contains from 5 to 6 per cent. of morphine and 94 per cent. of thebaine. It will thus be seen that while the opium of China is only slightly harmful, that of India is a veritable poison. This, in the opinion of M. de Pourville, is the real explanation of the apparently contradictory action of the Celestial Empire in cultivating its own opium and in refusing the foreign drug, being apparently desirous of ruining the foreign traffic, but in reality striving simply to protect the health of its subjects.

Summing up the superiority of the Chinese drug, M. de Pourville says:

"One is not under any surprise that many physicians and chemists have declared the absolute innocuousness of Chinese opium; smoked under certain conditions, that the immense majority of smokers habitually accustomed to the practice show by their physical aspect and their intellectual and moral worth that the enjoyment of opium is perfectly harmless."

In the Far East, as admitted by members of the medical profession in the moderate use of opium is a preventive of cholera, cholentia, dysentery, as well as of lung affections of all kinds. It cures nervous diseases; it renders the memory more accurate and the intellect more active; it calms the senses. It is extraordinary that it should have excited the indignation of Western nations exclusively, who are freely addicted to the use of poisons of the most dangerous kind, and who, even in the common aperitive, drink alcohol, ether, strychnine, and arsenic."

INTERPORT TENNIS.

HONGKONG PAIR WIN.

The *Shanghai Times* of 27th Oct. says:—Yet another Interport Tennis match has been played, this on the occasion of the cricket of the Shanghai Recreation Club was opened to the visitors from Hongkong, and they, like the Shanghai Cricket Club's representatives, had to put up with being the losers. As to which of the local pairs played the better it is rather difficult to say, and for this reason, the visitors played a much better game yesterday afternoon than they did on Saturday, Messrs. S. Wallace and T. Veitch, the winners of the Lester Cup Doubles, opposed Mr. C. A. Carr and Captain Beasley, and the Hongkong pair won by three sets to love. When the game started the arrangement was the best of three sets, and by winning the two first games to love the visitors won, but then another game was played, in order to make it the best of five sets, and again the visitors evinced their superiority but in not so pronounced a manner as they did in the first two sets, which they won by 6-0, 6-3, for the third set proved a stubborn contest and only went to the representatives of Hongkong by 8-6. In the first set of the match the visitors played the best of the match, and gave the local pair a chance. The driving and placing of the Hongkong pair was superb. It was much better than they had shown during their stay here, and the power that was behind their strokes, together with the splendid length they kept, was a marvel to many of the spectators who had witnessed their display against Messrs. Wheelock and Fearon, when strength of play and excellence of length was not their strongest point. At the net Captain Beasley and his side also were admirable, while in driving Mr. Carr, the singles champion of the Crown Colony, excelled. He sent back drives which neither Wallace nor Veitch could return and he also did well at the net, but not so good as Beasley. The set was concluded in six games, all of which were won by the Hongkong champions.

The second set opened similar to the first, inasmuch four games were won by the visitors before the Shanghai players took a game, and the visitors won by 8-6. In the first set of the match the visitors played the best of the match, and gave the local pair a chance. The driving and placing of the Hongkong pair was superb. It was much better than they had shown during their stay here, and the power that was behind their strokes, together with the splendid length they kept, was a marvel to many of the spectators who had witnessed their display against Messrs. Wheelock and Fearon, when strength of play and excellence of length was not their strongest point. At the net Captain Beasley and his side also were admirable, while in driving Mr. Carr, the singles champion of the Crown Colony, excelled. He sent back drives which neither Wallace nor Veitch could return and he also did well at the net, but not so good as Beasley. The set was concluded in six games, all of which were won by the Hongkong champions.

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HONGKONG MOB LAW.

SERIOUS RIOTOUS OUTBREAK.

JAPANESE BOYCOTTERS ON THE WAR PATH.

CHINESE STORES LOOTED AND WRECKED.

CITY UNDER ARMED MILITARY GUARD.

A GRAVE SITUATION.

Events march swiftly to a climax in connection with the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods, a boycott which originated over what was considered the high-handed action of Japan in the *Taiwan* affair. It is needless to record the facts of that regrettable episode, which estranged the commercial relations of China and Japan, particularly in the Southern provinces of the Middle Kingdom. Canton was the head centre of the boycott movement. Merchants organised themselves into a close corporation to prove that if the Chinese Government was willing to accede to the preposterous demands of Japan for compensation for what was alleged to be merely a pardonable mistake committed in an excess of duty, the people refused to submit to a national humiliation, and were determined to make the Japanese realise the enormity of their action in bringing China to the stool of abasement. The boycott of Japanese goods was proclaimed; not blatantly or ostentatiously or in such a fashion that the Government could take steps to suppress its virulence, but, nevertheless, in a persistent, resolute and imperative form which was far more effective than any authoritative mandate could have achieved. This organisation of Chinese guilds and merchants, known as the Self-Protection Society, laid their injunctions on all traders that under no pretence whatever should Japanese goods of any description, no matter how necessary they might be, be bought, sold, or exchanged. Everybody who knows anything about China, knows perfectly well, the immense and all-compelling power wielded by the mercantile organisations of the commercial world, and the strict allegiance they claim and receive from those who are in business. Even the wealthiest firms dare not thwart the arbitrary and despotic decrees of this modern Council of Ten; and in Canton, the headquarters of the body, the orders of the autocratic body were made absolute against the sale of the Japanese goods. Merchants who dared to exhibit the faintest shadow of defiance to the behests of the Council, were penalised in fines which ran into thousands of dollars. Our Canton correspondent has reported numberless cases where firms of standing and repute have had to pay handsomely for their temerity in dealing in Japanese goods since the boycott was established.

Of course this action on the part of the indignant commercial community whose *animus* *propre* had been offended by the weak-kneed attitude of a subservient Government could not fail to attract the attention of the Viceroy of the two Kwang and of the Imperial Government at Peking. But what could they do? The traders committed no overt act of hostility against the Japanese. They simply exercised their right of refusing to handle goods—any consideration whatever the goods sent from Japan for disposal in Chinese markets. The Imperial authorities threatened, cajoled and entreated the Self-Protection Society to desist, but without avail. There was nobody to convict of any crime against good government or against law and order. The people, with a unanimity unusual and portentous, followed the guidance of their self-appointed dictators and ignored the decrees and edicts and proclamations of the official rulers, and the boycott continued. So wonderfully had the movement been engineered, that for their own sake the merchants had to post placards on their premises stating that no Japanese goods would be sold on any pretence and that there was not an article of Japanese production in stock. All this led to what was practically a complete cessation of the sale of Japanese goods and not a loophole was left through which the Government could interfere.

For the last few months comparatively little has been heard of the boycott at Canton. Now and again veiled references to the action of the Self-Protection Society against a "certain nation"—or such other euphemism as seemed proper—were made by the vernacular papers. But there was nothing that the Government could hang a cat on. The general belief was that the movement was gradually dying a natural death. The Japanese press reiterated the fact that the boycott was a thing of the past, that the animosity of the Cantonese was rapidly evaporating, that Japanese goods were again being received into favour, that all the signs were propitious for a renewal of the old trade relations and that the *Taiwan* affair was a thing forgotten—obliterated. The very fact that Japanese firms had contributed towards the relief of the sufferers by the West River floods and that their donations had been accepted was taken as proof positive that the Chinese in the South had become reconciled to the situation and were no longer actively antagonistic. How fallacious was that idea was amply demonstrated to-day.

So far what we have referred to is a matter of ancient history. What we now wish to emphasise is this, that Hongkong was only regarded as a latent participant in the boycott. While it is perfectly true that Chinese firms in Hongkong quietly informed their customers that they had given up their adherence to the boycott, although everybody knew that Japanese goods were

being sold with the Japanese, and did so without concealing their action. Certainly the Chinese freights by Japanese vessels fell to a minimum, and even the emigrants to America and Australia refused to take passage by the steamers flying the flag of Dai Nippon. But, otherwise, to all intents and purposes the commercial dealings of Chinese business houses in Hongkong were not affected by the fulminations of the Self-Protection Society in Canton. They might style themselves dealers in Japanese ware just as they pleased. There was none apparently to say them yet or nay. The surface of trade was untroubled and the Government of the Colony had no occasion to take measures one way or the other to prevent the susceptibilities of a friendly Power and an ally being offended. By all appearances there was absolutely nothing to indicate that a deep-seated conspiracy existed in the Colony to punish those traders who persisted in selling Japanese products. Yesterday the bomb-shell burst.

Among those Chinese general traders who declined to bow their necks to the imperative commands of the Self-Protection Society of Canton that Japanese goods should be ostracised, there was a suspicion that the agents of the Cantonese guilds were not exactly as inert and complaisant as they seemed. One day last week several prominent firms which still followed their original role of purchasing marine delicacies from Japan were startled out of their wits. They received anonymous letters from the *Dare-Death* Society, explicitly stating that unless they immediately flung their Japanese goods into the street their warehouses would be torn down, their belongings looted and their persons disgraced. What made this warning all the more ominous was the news that three Chinese dealers in Canton had been summarily haled before a secret tribunal and, as a punishment for their alleged misdeeds, their ears had been lopped off. In the plainest language the *Dare-Death* Society, or as some translate it the *Dare-to-Die*, told the recalcitrant merchants that their property and their lives were not worth a pin's price if they remained obstinate. As we have said, the letters were unsigned, but there was no mistaking their meaning, and none of the recipients doubted their authenticity. The ferocity and anger of the writers were known with that peculiar and particular facility which has been attained by the leaders of Chinese secret societies. No ambiguity could be read into these threats; it was either drop the Japanese trade or suffer the consequences. That was in the middle of last week. Before the week was over the City Police were in possession of the letters and had full knowledge of what the *Dare-Death* Society intended to do. Alarmed and excited the recipients waited their woe to the authorities, but nothing could be done to stay the course of events.

What the police did discover, too late perhaps, was that the *Dare-Death* Society was an off-shoot of the Self-Protection Society at Canton, and that its headquarters were located at Kwai Wa Lane, an insignificant alley off Jervois Street in the Western District. While there was no doubt that many of the Chinese merchants in Hongkong were staunch to the orders of the Canton organisation, it was clear that they deprecated resort to violence. But the inflammatory minds which directed the boycott from Canton were hot and furious against the miserable "blacklegs" who would not give their whole-hearted adhesion to the boycott. What the average European may think of those Chinese emissaries who sought to coerce their fellow-countrymen into their ways is not for us to imagine. The fact remains that certain merchants in Hongkong had been denounced to the boycott leaders in Canton. Their shops were marked and proclaimed. No detail was evidently omitted in the scheme which had for its object the ruin of these unfortunate traders who had failed to obey the unwritten law. That the plan to loot the proscribed premises had its origin in Canton seems to be undeniable.

From all that we can gather, a band of hired ruffians was sent to Hongkong to accomplish the fell purpose of the boycotters. They became members of the *Dare-Death* Society. The name is expressive of the callous determination with which these blind patriots set forth to perform their nefarious work. They believed themselves to be acting in the best interests of their country, avenging the slight that had been put upon them by Japan. If the Imperial Government was prepared to lose "face," the merchants and guilds of Canton were not, and they were resolved that their compatriots in Hongkong should be no less independent. As to the consequences they gave not a thought.

Early yesterday morning, unofficial news was received at the police station in the Western District, that trouble was impending. No surprise was felt by those whose duty it is to keep their finger on the pulse of the multitude. Every available constable was ordered to be prepared for immediate duty and their services were not long kept in reserve. By ten o'clock in the forenoon a mob estimated at 3,000 had gathered in Kowloon Street, a narrow thoroughfare given over to godowns mostly, running at the rear of the Kowloon Theatre. A rush was made for several shops which were reported to deal in Japanese products. Two men,

leaders apparently, led the rabble and shouted something to the effect—"Here's Japanese goods." The crowd overwhelmed the storekeepers, beat them with bamboo poles, flung them into the throng, tore down the partitions as if they were matchwood, and swept the contents of the shops into the street. The thoroughfare was a mass of moving humanity which had lost its senses and was full bent for destruction. The stores were gutted in less time than it takes to pen these lines. Not a rag was left in the place; not a joint could be depended on. The hangers-on, worse than those who incited the attack, looted to their heart's content. Then came the police on the scene, armed only with batons, and charged the frenzied mob, which, having tasted blood, sought satiety. The small force seemed like a raindrop in a river, but repeated charges had the effect of scattering the rioters. Urgent messages were sent to the Central Station and reinforcements were hurriedly sent at the double to the point where the disturbance was at the thickest. Matters looked ugly for a time, and it seemed as if the newcomers would have to use something more than their truncheons, but the crowd quailed and fled in all directions and, for the time being, there was peace. How many were hurt in the stern advance of the police it is impossible to say. The wounded were carried away by their friends and accomplices, and not a single case was reported at the hospital, but it cannot be doubted that many received serious injuries in the fight, although they preferred to carry away these trophies of their vainglorious valour, and hide them in obscurity. All the chief officials connected with the police force were on the scene and several were injured.

Numerous fights were waged in various parts of the city, from the Fire Brigade station down as far as Shek-tung-tai. In the melee, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. King, was struck on the head by some missile, and bears a rather nasty scar. A heavy bamboo pole was heaved at Captain Superintendent Bodeley, but missed him by inches. Constable Perkins was jammed in a bunch of fighting maniacs, and placed in such a tight corner that he had to draw his revolver and fire in the air as a warning of his intentions. Whether anybody was hurt is a matter of speculation, but as no casualty is reported it is hoped that the bullet sped away harmlessly. Over forty arrests were made in the Central District and about 65 at West Point. The prisoners were lodged at No. 7 Police Station and so serious was the aspect of affairs that the temporary goal had to be guarded by Indian constables armed with repeating rifles. When the prisoners came to be removed to the Magistracy this morning they were marched under an armed guard by the out-of-the-way route of Caine Road.

Towards midnight things quieted down, but there was an air of trouble around, and early this morning it became apparent that the disturbances were to be renewed. Increased in strength by the walls and strays who looked for grist from the rioting of the "patriots," the gang of *Dare-Death* associates thronged Queen's Road Central and made a sudden raid on a shop not far from the Central Market. The doors were burst open and the goods looted and thrown into the street. A foolish European woman, thinking that a cheap sale was in progress, promptly marched into the shop. She was received with ribald cries and her thirst for bargains was so effectively assuaged that she is not likely to look for remnants for many a day to come. She was bespattered with mud and muck, until she was hardly recognisable, as hurried retreat to the Stag Hotel saved her from further mishandling.

The throng afterwards made for Wellington Street and besieged several Chinese shops where Japanese goods were believed to be stored. Policemen, armed with loaded rifles and revolvers, paraded the streets in threes, but they might as well have been flies in a menagerie. They had orders to act with gentleness, which in our opinion was a mistake. At any rate, they were not able to keep the crowd moving, and the situation was decidedly dangerous. Everybody was wondering what had become of the military, but the authorities were evidently acting cautiously and it was not until this afternoon that three half-companies of the Middlesex were called out. One of the Magistrates was ready to read the Riot Act at any moment and hurried from place to place as the mob surged to and fro.

General Broadwood, accompanied by an aide-de-camp, rode along the main thoroughfares in muffle, creating a good impression on those who decided to see order restored. The streets were under the patrol of armed troops and policemen shouldering rifles loaded with ball cartridge. Respectable citizens hurried along, only seeking to escape the mass of rowdy belligerents who flocked into crowds at half a dozen spots, searching for mischief. That the affair has been organised by skilled technicians there cannot be the slightest doubt. Not a single shopkeeper in Japan has been visited. Attacks have been solely directed against those Chinese traders who deal in Japanese goods contrary to the directions of the Self-Protection Society of Canton or the *Dare-Death* Society of Hongkong. There is thus no question of international complications at stake; the movement is purely directed against Chinese by Chinese.

Up to the time of writing, about a dozen stores have been looted, the value of the goods destroyed or carried away being approximately (and well within the mark) fifty thousand dollars. The number arrested is in the vicinity of 200.

What will happen to-night it is difficult to foretell, but the omens are most threatening. Several shops where Japanese wares are sold are anxiously awaiting the outcome of events. This much is certain, the end is not yet in sight, and few will sleep quietly in their beds to-night. The soldiers are under arms; fortunately the main portion of the criminal squadron is in port and ready for despatch. It will be a happy moment for all concerned when we can say with confidence that the trouble is past and done with.

Full details of what has already occurred are appended.

THE DARE-DEATH SOCIETY.
The fact that very little has been heard of late regarding the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods in connection with the *Taiwan* affair is by no means proof that the strength of the movement has subsided. That the

spirit of retaliation has been latent in the Chinese mind is made manifest by an almost tragic incident a few days ago which has been brought to our notice through the medium of an unimpeachable authority. It appears that some time last week, (the exact day is not known, but most probably Thursday) a Chinaman, highly excited and his nerves all unstrung with fright, hastily entered the office of a local firm of well-known solicitors and unfolded the following to the partner whose sight was pitiable to behold, said that his life was threatened and asked for Police protection. He produced several letters threatening his life. One was signed by a secret society whose members styled it the "Dare Death Society." Another, which purported to be from a "Hongkong Detective," said in very plain language that if the receiver did not conform to the recently formulated rules concerning the Japanese boycott, his life would be forfeited in the same way as the unfortunate Chinaman who met his sad fate in Wing Lok Street but recently. It declared with emphasis that the Chinese had a name, and the only way to keep up that name was to continue the boycott. Yet another letter, which was printed, called upon all true Chinese to kill those who failed to adhere to the movement. All the letters were written with one object in view—to revive once more the flagging zeal of the one-time enthusiasts to punish the people who had brought shame and degradation upon their nation, so the writers urged.

The matter was promptly reported to the Police, who gave adequate protection and proceeded with their investigations in order to run to earth the author of these drastic measures. The events which followed this early intimation to the police are now chronicled as a matter of history in Hongkong.

YESTERDAY'S INCIDENTS.
When Inspector Robertson, who has control of the Western District, was given to understand at an early hour yesterday morning that riots were impending, fostered by the "Dare Death Society," which is a local offshoot of the Self-Protection Society of Canton, in furtherance of the boycott of Japanese goods, steps were immediately taken to quash any disturbance that might take place. But the trouble had already started, long before the police were prepared for the emergency. That the measures taken to penalise those who had adhered to the "Parent Society" was a well thought-out affair could be guessed by those who visited that part of Chinatown this morning. Hardly had daybreak dawned over the Colony when a crowd began to gather at every street corner. And a bad looking crowd it was too. The police were helpless to deal with the mob. This was due to the fact that orders were issued to deal with the people gently, or words to that effect. It is doubtful if ever in the history of the Colony there has been such a furor created, and fears are entertained of what the excited crowd may do to-night. It is not our desire to excite the populace of Hongkong, but there is no knowing where the trouble will end, unless some drastic step is taken to nip the disturbance in the bud.

The original scene of the disturbance was in Kowloon Street—immediately at the rear of the Kowloon Theatre. By the time the police arrived on the scene the rioters were hard at work ransacking a number of shops of all its Japanese goods. A force quickly followed. The police used their batons to disperse the crowd. Stones were thrown in retaliation, and a hard fight ensued, in which two police officers were injured, but, fortunately, no serious injury. The Chinese had gained the upper hand for a while and the police were put on the defence when the reinforcements from headquarters arrived, and the rioters were beaten off. To everybody the trouble seemed to have ended there and then, and little did the police suspect that the night attack would have more serious results. They had not reckoned with their host.

At about eight o'clock last night a band of some 3,000 men renewed the attack on several shops and godowns, in Canton Road and West Point, the doors of which were pulled down and the fumes beaten. Again the police swept down on the rioters, and once again they were driven off, only to adjourn to Shek-tung-tai, where the attacks were renewed. For those who were not present at the time it is impossible to imagine what actually occurred. The police arrived in time to witness several stores being entered, and all Japanese goods thrown on the road. More baton charges followed, and once again the rioters dispersed. By ten o'clock five police officers were injured, and the results of the Assistant Superintendent King was struck on the head by some flying missile, while Policeman Gordon received certain injuries to his hand. The injuries to the others cannot be ascertained at this juncture. The Captain Superintendent of Police (Mr. Bodeley) narrowly escaped injury from a bamboo pole which was hurled at his head, but which fell but a few feet behind him. An attempt was then made to attack the general C.S.P., but this was frustrated by Inspector Robertson and Sergeants Brennan and Blackmore.

Trouble was started again this morning, and a shop at 145, Queen's Road Central, was visited. The rioters tore down every partition in the house, and this was followed by all Japanese goods being thrown into the street. Having done their work the trouble-makers dispersed. All day long a mob numbering some 4,000 strong awaited their opportunity of attacking a certain shop in Wellington Street, behind the Fire Brigade station, but up to the time of going to press nothing had happened. It might be mentioned at this stage that Inspector Baker, with his usual foresight, has been appealing to those merchants, who deal in Japanese goods, to put their shutters up, but as far as we could see the appeal was made in vain.

In all some half a dozen shops were attacked and damage done is expected to reach something like \$50,000. Over one hundred men were arrested on different charges. The Western District noted five persons, while the Central took ten. Most of them were charged with disorderly behaviour, others with assaulting the police, and not a few with damage to property. For fear of rescue those arrested at West Point were taken to the Police Court, this forenoon, via Caine Road, and in charge of twenty armed officers. The "disorderlies" were fined from \$3 to \$75 each, while those who were accused of assaulting the police and doing willful damage to property were sent to goal without the option.

In an interview with a police officer this morning our representative was given to understand that the "movement" was started in Hongkong, but the rioters were imported from Canton to do the attacking.

THE CLIMAX.
The conflict of native opinion of the lower orders reached the climax to-day when the mob, yielding once again to the misdirected energy of the agitation, gave way to a renewal of passionate demonstration which culminated in bloodshed by some to-day.

CLAMOROUS MEETINGS.
As usual the Western part of the city supplied all the elements for rowdiness and today's manifestations of uncontrollable violence received their recruits from that part of the town. The early demonstration of the angry crowd were all in threatening aspect this morning, and when it became known that

surging crowds of Chinese were making their way down from Taipei Shan—the hub of the wheel of Chinese humanity—into Caine Road and Seymour Road, it was felt by those who possess the competence of gauging Chinese temper by long experience that further trouble was in the air. That their anticipations were correct subsequent events in the course of the forenoon proved. The object of the surging crowds was unquestionably the display of the vigilance of the police in the first instance, by distracting attention from the projected scope of operations; and in the second place the holding of clandestine mass meetings to decide upon a concerted line of action. In both their purposes, apparently, the mob succeeded. For after some haranguing, at which there appeared several prominent speakers eager to get the hearing of the crowd, there was a great acclamation of seeming jubilation, as if of some frantic war song to which the throng had given way. Happy with the idea that a common line of campaign had been projected the men dispersed, and for the next two or three hours came the ominous calm that proverbially preceded the storm.

A FALSE ALARM.
At about ten o'clock in the morning the Police headquarters received information from their intelligence department that a mob of three thousand men was gathering and would soon be marching cityward from the Western District. Leaving nothing to chance, the executive department of Police soon had a squad of Indian and Chinese policemen, under a superior European officer, on the move with loaded rifles down the threatened district. Meanwhile armed patrols were stationed at the boundaries of the district comprised within Hollywood Road, Wellington Street, Graham Street and Queen's Road. Nothing eventuated, however, for the next hour.

RIOTING RENewed.
By eleven the rioters could restrain themselves no longer, and last night's outrage was renewed with all determination between then and one o'clock in the afternoon. As might have been expected the heart of Chinatown—the centre of Chinese commercial activity—was the point against which all the machinations had been projected.

SHOPS WRECKED.
Three shops successively were wrecked. The raid made on No. 10, Des Voeux Road Central, was described by a European eyewitness in the following brief but graphic terms. In front of the shop, a Chinese-owned one which dealt in Japanese goods there appeared a crowd of on-lookers upon whom absolutely no suspicion fell. All of a sudden two men armed with revolvers in their belts pushed their way out of the crowd and made a rush for the store. Making no secret of their possession of the deadly-dealing arms they shouted out in Chinese: "Store trafficking in Japanese manufactures." Hundreds of infuriated Chinese took possession of the store and literary tore down everything from the shelves and counters, wrecking the show cases with grim determination to avenge their grievance. As quickly the maddened crowd dispersed, and after the place had been cleared of the rioters it was one promiscuous heap of debris.

THE FIRST CASUALTY.
To be recorded in the chain of the day's stirring events is in connection with the raiding of a marine delicacies store in Jervois Street—No. 134 to be exact, and owned by Messrs. Chuen Cheung and Co. The rioters showed no mercy in their *modus operandi*, and went about as determinedly in their work of destruction at this place as in all the others. The methods pursued were identical in each case, and when the mob had finished with Chuen Cheung's premises they presented as dismal an appearance as the others that had fallen victims to mob rule. As soon as the police got information of the assault on Chuen Cheung's they made for the spot with all haste. It was while trying to appease the wrath of the rioters that a European officer stood in imminent peril of his life. In self-defence he had no other alternative than to open fire on the mob. One shot struck a Chinaman who was mortally wounded, and another slightly injured a Chinese boy in the leg. The latter's injuries are not supposed to be of a very serious character. As soon as the report of firearms was heard, the throng dispersed in the twinkling of an eye, running hither and yonder for a place of safety wherever they could find.

A MAGIC EVENING.
The magic effect produced by this incident was wonderful, and, as if by common consent, the rioters tacitly sued for peace. For the rest of the afternoon the Western District never wore a more peaceful aspect, and seemingly it presented all the appearance of an orderly and law-abiding district when visited by a member of our staff this afternoon.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS IN CONFERENCE.

Meanwhile the gravity of the situation which had been adequately recognised by the authorities was taken. A conference of the Police resulted in a decision to read

THE RIOT ACT.
Hastily the Hon. Mr. F. J. Bodeley, Captain Superintendent of Police, together with his right-hand man, Captain F. W. Lyons, summoned Mr. J. R. Wood from the magisterial bench at three o'clock this afternoon. They made their way to No. 5—the Fire Brigade Station where the officials met Mr. E. A. Irving, the Registrar General, with whom was Mr. Ho Kom Tong whose kind services as interpreter if need be had been requisitioned by the Government. Chief Inspector Baker was also in the party.

MILITARY CALLED OUT.

While all the foregoing preliminaries were in train the General Officer Commanding the Forces had been communicated with, and through his kind offices three half-companies of the Middlesex Regiment were called out. Under their commanding officers the troops marched along Queen's Road for No. 5 Station. There they branched out into two sections: one headed off for Bonham Strand and the other for Queen's Road West. The Police officers and the magistracy marched ahead of the latter section. They made a halt at the bottom of Paddy Market, otherwise better known locally as Cat Street, or Taipei Shan. Mr. J. R. Wood, the Registrar, was the cynosure of all eyes, as momentarily it was expected that he would read the Riot Act. When approached by a representative of this paper he very courteously stated that "if the necessity arose, he was there to read the Act, which for the benefit of those unacquainted with the exact section which applies to the present situation is reproduced below. The section reads:—"Our Sovereign Lord the King doth command all persons being assembled immediately to disperse themselves, and peaceably to depart to their habitations, or to their lawful business, upon the pains contained in the Act made in the first year of King George the Fifth, God save the King."

MORE BETTER NEWLY.
After a quarter of an hour's waiting, or so, upon the spot, reaching the object that

the natives' demand was becoming quieter, the necessity for reading the Act did not become immediately apparent and so Magistrate Wood and Messrs. Irving and Ho Kom Tong retired from the scene. At this juncture a number of civilians arrived, including Mr. C. McL. Messer and Mr. A. Shalton Hooper.

MAJOR-GENERAL BROADWOOD REVIEWS THE SCENE.

Riding on horseback and accompanied by his A.D.C., both in muffle, Major-General Broadwood proceeded down Queen's Road West to review the scene. He rode down the lines of the military guard probably in an unofficial capacity.

At times of writing the troops had not been withdrawn. The police patrols were reinforced; instead of marching singly the men went in twos and threes, keeping guard principally at each end of the lanes where the Chinese had the best opportunity of obtaining shelter after the perpetration of any disorderly plan.

LOCK HING'S THREATENED.
As we go to press, from the same source whence the authoritative information was first communicated to the Police of the present outbreak, we learn that a threat has been made to wreck Lock Hing's premises in Queen's Road to-night. As the information has been passed on to the Police it goes without saying that adequate provision has been made against surprises and if any attempt is made to carry out the threat the police are fully provided against emergencies.

WANCHAI GODOWNS THREATENED.
The arduousness of Police vigilance will be realised at its real difficulties when it is mentioned that their energies and watchfulness must not be confined to one district alone. Besides the information which has been communicated to them of the contemplated raid on Lock Hing's the members of the secret service have been forewarned that the rioters will employ their best efforts in an attempt to wreck the godowns on the waterfront in Wanchai district to-night. In many of the godowns the boycott agitators have discovered that Japanese imported goods are stored and to be faithful to the line of their campaign they must seek the destruction of the godowns. Unfortunately for their plans but happily for the Colony through the excellence of the intelligence department of Hongkong's secret police, they can now forestall the rioters in their nefarious designs. We understand that here again the military will cheerfully co-operate with the Police and post an efficient guard in Wanchai district to-night to ward off any attack if one be made. The rioters are now threatened. The effectiveness of the Police service cannot be too highly commended and we doubt not that the Government and the ratepayers will make adequate recognition of their best efforts to secure the peace of the Colony and the safety of life and limb besides the security of private property.

CAUSE OF THE OUTBREAK.
"China has been subdued!" In that one sentence the *raison d'être* of the existence of Chinese mob violence is explained. The immediate cause of the present outbreak will never be truthfully known, but of the numerous theories which are being discussed in Chinese circles in a position to know, the favourite explanations are alleged to have had their origin in Japan. The first is that some time last week several letters were received in Hongkong by the Chinese having tenuous connection with the leading open ports in Japan reporting the existence of an alleged rumour that the Japanese Government was anticipating the cessation of the Chinese boycott against Japan—its shipping and trade—in South China on the first day of the tenth Chinese moon (25th October). The letters of advice added that the Japanese regarded the termination of the boycott as a distinct moral triumph over the Chinese by their insular neighbours. In consequence it was alleged the Japanese had in contemplation the holding of a monster procession in celebration of the event. A feature of the procession it was said would be the display of large Japanese lanterns which were in course of manufacture on which would be inscribed the Chinese characters reading "Hak Tok Chong Kwai," which, rendered into English, means "China has been subdued!" That such a hostile demonstration would ever have been permitted by the authorities in Japan—a nation which is at perfect amity with China at the moment—no educated mind could doubt. Indeed, among the better class Chinese the notion of such an ill-conceived demonstration was ridiculed as being altogether impermissible in Japan. It was a clever conception on the part of evil disposed busy bodies who evidently had a correct appreciation of the inflammatory nature of a Chinese mob whose mind was not slow to seize at the fuel which had set the dormant clouds into the violent conflagration detailed in the foregoing columns above.

THE SECOND THEORY.
The second theory also emanates from the country against whose people the mass of the inhabitants in Kwangtung cannot yet bring themselves to forget the humiliation resulting from the *Taiwan* incident. It is to the effect that at a recent night procession in Japan the delineations of the marine products and fish carried on that occasion were minute, their tails in imitation of men, so it is alleged by the Chinese traitors of the boycott agitation in Japan, of the Chinese position in relation to the movement. A fish without its tail was likened to a boat without its rudder. When applied to the boycott the simile was intended to imply that the whole mass of the Chinese who are against the Japanese were like a rudderless craft cast adrift on the ocean wave and incapable of being directed to any definite goal. How far-fetched the simile is, if one enters it all, is apparent to even the most ordinary intelligence; but when it came to be deduced by the untutored minds of the lower orders of the Chinese it was not to be wondered at that the most extraordinary interpretation has been imported into it with the result chronicled above.

YET ANOTHER THEORY.
As showing the remarkable credulity of the Chinese populace when labouring under a preconceived grievance, yet a third theory may be stated that has been advanced amongst those at having brought about the present state of anarchy among the native population of Hongkong. The last theory accuses the Japanese of differential treatment against Chinese subjects in Japan, where, it is alleged, Chinese have had to put up with indignities at the hands of the Japanese who regard the Chinese residents within the Mikado's domain as their inferior. "As far as the Japan press can be relied upon—and speaking broadly, the leading organs of the press in Japan—both English and vernacular—maintain the best traditions of their professions, both for honesty and veracity, cannot recall any differential treatment against Chinese subjects in Japan, where, it is alleged, Chinese have had to put up with indignities at the hands of the Japanese who regard the Chinese residents within the Mikado's domain as their inferior." "As far as the Japan press can be relied upon—and speaking broadly, the leading organs of the press in Japan—both English and vernacular—maintain the best traditions of their professions, both for honesty and veracity, cannot recall any differential treatment against Chinese subjects in Japan, where, it is alleged, Chinese have had to put up with indignities at the hands of the Japanese who regard the Chinese residents within the Mikado's domain as their inferior." "As far as the Japan press can be relied upon—and speaking broadly, the leading organs of the press in Japan—both English and vernacular—maintain the best traditions of their professions, both for honesty and veracity, cannot recall any differential treatment against Chinese subjects in Japan, where, it is alleged, Chinese have had to put up with indignities at the hands of the Japanese who regard the Chinese residents within the Mikado's domain as their inferior."

S.S. "Loongsang"
Endangered.SECOND ENGINEER'S LIFE
THREATENED.

NATIVE FIREMEN STRIKE WORK.

Some serious trouble occurred on board the steamer *Loongsang* during her last trip from Manila to Hongkong. Owing to a disturbance which took place between the second engineer and the No. 1 fireman the day after the ship left Manila all the native firemen struck work and would not resume until their wish—to release the No. 1 fireman from his duties—was granted. This wish, which more or less amounted to a demand, was, of course, refused, owing to the violent condition of the head fireman, who would, according to Captain Payne, have been a public danger. The result was that the firemen deserted the steamer, and the *Loongsang* was placed in a very dangerous position North of Luzon.

This forenoon, four of the firemen, including the No. 1, were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood with impeding the navigation of the vessel. The No. 1 fireman was also accused of assaulting the second engineer—Mr. J. S. M. Gill—on the high seas.

Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow, and Morrell, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Otto Kong Sing acted for the No. 1 fireman. The assault case was heard first.

The second engineer stated that on the morning of Saturday last he was in the engine-room. The No. 1 fireman (his name was not given) and the third engineer went to the mess-room. The No. 1 fireman brought with him a bottle of water. After having a drink he saw the defendant about to take a drink out of the mess-room glasses. Witness took the glass away from him and cautioned him not to use mess-room glasses for his own purposes again. After the "boy" had left with the glasses, defendant approached witness, and asked: "You want me to fight?" At the same time he aimed a blow at witness, which struck him on the arm. Witness retaliated and knocked defendant to the floor. As he was getting up again defendant picked up a spanner, and once again he was knocked down. The matter was then reported to the chief engineer, and witness went on deck, the defendant going into the store-room. While witness was waiting to interview the chief engineer on deck the defendant rushed at him with a chopper. Witness ran to the mess-room and seized hold of an empty bottle, and as defendant came about to hurl the chopper at him, the chief engineer held his arm.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kong Sing: At the time of the trouble the third engineer was attending to the dynamo. Witness could not say what was his height. Defendant had not a good character on board ship. It was not right that when defendant tried to drink out of the mess-room glasses witness should strike him over the head. When witness struck defendant the latter was not sprawling over the engine-room. The defendant was not unconscious after he was struck the second blow. Witness did not see from where defendant got the chopper.

Geo. Park, the third engineer, spoke to, seeing the second engineer striking defendant, as given above. The first thing he said he saw was the defendant attacking the second engineer, who was struck on the forehead. Witness then went and reported to the chief engineer. After the fight on deck the defendant was put in irons.

In cross-examination, witness said he did not see the glass being taken away from the defendant. He only saw the defendant attacking the second engineer, who struck him down. He did not see the defendant in irons, but he heard that ice-water was applied to his head and eyes.

The defendant, Kati Lim, spoke of the glass incident, adding that when the second engineer struck him with the glass in his hand he struck him over the head, knocking him down. Defendant was then seized by the queue and dragged about the engine-room. He was also beaten into unconsciousness. Defendant was then placed in irons for three hours, until the ship arrived in Hongkong.

Mr. Goldring—First of all you were handcuffed to a stanchion?

Defendant—Yes.

And you slipped away?—No.

Why was it that you were to be used, too?—I was unconscious and did not know what was happening.

Captain Payne said that during the voyage from Manila to Hongkong he had put the defendant in irons because he was a public danger and had threatened the second engineer's life. Formerly, defendant's character was good, but lately he had become indifferent.

Mr. Kong Sing—As a matter of fact this row had quieted down when you arrived on the scene?—No. It quieted down when I took away the glass from his hand.

You kept this man in irons for a while?—Yes, two days.

Was he not in irons when the ship arrived here?—No.

He was confined?—Yes, under lock and key. His Workshop found that defendant was a technical aggressor in the engine-room, and found him guilty of the assault with the chopper on deck. He recommended his decision until the second case, which defendant was also concerned in, was decided.

The defendant and three other firemen were then called upon to answer charges of disobedience.

Mr. E. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Otto Kong Sing represented the No. 1 fireman.

Captain Payne remembered putting the No. 1 fireman in irons last Saturday. When this occurred the other firemen would do nothing, but the No. 1 fireman would do anything to get the other firemen to resume duty, but they refused, saying that unless the order came from the No. 1, they would do nothing. This resulted in the steam going down, and the ship being stopped. Later witness gave orders to the firemen to return to the stove-hold, but he would not obey, unless, he stated, he was released.

Mr. Kong Sing—Wasn't the No. 1 in a dazed condition when you spoke to him?

Captain Payne—No. He was in a violent condition.

Do you say that the firemen went to work after that?—Yes, once, but when the No. 1 heard the shovels he called them up again.

His Workshop—You don't want to take back these men, captain?—No. We are getting new firemen.

His Workshop sentenced the No. 1 fireman to six weeks' hard labour on the charge of assault, and the rest to one week's imprisonment each.

VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.

KING'S BIRTHDAY PARADE.

Parade—At headquarters at 8.30 a.m. on Monday, the 6th instant. Dress—Khaki khaki uniform with badge, two-toe round poncho, waist belt, sidecut, No. 1 with allig. No. 2 with allig. No. 3 with allig. No. 4 with allig. No. 5 with allig. No. 6 with allig. No. 7 with allig. No. 8 with allig. No. 9 with allig. No. 10 with allig. No. 11 with allig. No. 12 with allig. No. 13 with allig. No. 14 with allig. No. 15 with allig. No. 16 with allig. No. 17 with allig. No. 18 with allig. No. 19 with allig. No. 20 with allig. No. 21 with allig. No. 22 with allig. No. 23 with allig. No. 24 with allig. No. 25 with allig. No. 26 with allig. No. 27 with allig. No. 28 with allig. No. 29 with allig. No. 30 with allig. No. 31 with allig. No. 32 with allig. No. 33 with allig. No. 34 with allig. No. 35 with allig. No. 36 with allig. No. 37 with allig. No. 38 with allig. No. 39 with allig. No. 40 with allig. No. 41 with allig. No. 42 with allig. No. 43 with allig. No. 44 with allig. No. 45 with allig. 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4th November.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

H. E. Liang Tun, a native of Canton, who is now on a mission to welcome the American Fleet at Amoy, will take the opportunity to apply for and receive the concession of the conclusion of his mission, to pay a visit to his home in Lung Ngan village, in Shun Tak district. Preparations have been made by his relatives and friends to accord him a warm reception.

THE RECENT FLOODS.

On the 2nd instant, a meeting was held by the Central Relief Committee to discuss what steps should be taken for the reorganisation work in the districts affected by the recent disastrous floods. There were present, besides the members of the Committee for the Development of Native Industries and the Total of Constabulary, the district magistrates of Namoi and Panyu also attended the meeting.

VILLAGE ROBBERY.

A week ago a hundred robbers attacked the Nor Liang village, in Hoi Yin, belonging to the people of the Chu clan. Over fifteen houses were ransacked and nine persons in all were kidnapped. During the engagement between the robbers and the villagers, who offered stubborn resistance, one of the latter was killed and a few others were wounded. The robbers also set fire to one of the houses before they decamped with the booty and the captives.

PROMOTING NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

The Canton Viceroy has received instructions from the Ministry of Agriculture, Industries and Commerce to inform the public that if any Chinese subject is able to float a concern with a capital of from \$10,000 to \$50,000 raised by his own effort, he will receive special honours, with the view of encouraging the Chinese people in the promotion of native industries.

MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

A sum of 150,000 taels, being part of revenue collected in Canton, has been remitted to Peking as Kwangtung's portion of the military contribution for the annual support of the Chinese Army.

COMMODORE LIU.

Commodore Liu Yu Fung returned to Canton yesterday from Hongkong after inspecting the two cruisers now in course of construction by Kwang Hip Loong for the West River patrol service.

5th November.

THE PATROL CRUISERS.

Admiral Li Chun has submitted a statement of the total cost of the four shallow draft cruisers for the West River patrol service built and building in Hongkong towards the Government for the installation of machine guns to the Viceroy for approval. The cost of the four cruisers in some 200,000 taels including premium in exchange and sundry fittings; the cost of the machine guns, ordered through Messrs. Carlouze & Co., is 115,000 taels.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The Tartar General, H. E. King Fung, who will shortly leave Canton for the Capital to take up his new appointment as president of the Imperial Household Department, will, on the 7th instant, take a trip in company with Sir Chen Tung Liang, Chinese on the Canton-Hankow Railway to take a tour of inspection of the sections which have been completed and opened for traffic, in order to obtain full knowledge of the conditions of the line, so that he may be able to report to their Majesties, the Emperor Dowager and the Emperor, should they question him about the railway.

A WISE PROJECT.

It has already been reported that it is the intention of the Central Relief Committee to distribute grain to the peasantry to sow in the flood districts wherever the soil is suitable for wheat cultivation in the winter season. Yesterday a party of the members of the Relief Committee left here on board the steam launch *Kow Kong* with a quantity of 25,000 cwt. of grain for distribution to the peasantry in the Hoping districts which had been devastated by the recent disastrous floods. This scheme to prevent the flood sufferers from being left destitute through want of means for subsistence and from becoming robbers is highly commended.

GAMBLING.

Recently at a meeting of the Grand Council of State H. E. Yuan Shih-kai brought up a suggestion for discussion that steps should be taken to suppress the evil of gambling at all kinds in the whole province especially in Kwangtung. It tends to injure the moral character of the people. Though the gambling farms are granted to monopolists because of the royalty derivable therefrom, the income from this source is still considered to be insignificant as far as China is concerned. However, some of the members of the Council were not in favour of H. E. Yuan's suggestions, so a decision has not been arrived at for carrying them into effect, pending reference to the Central high authorities. The local authorities have received instructions from the Grand Council to consider the possibility of putting a stop to the gambling evil in Kwangtung and to report accordingly.

FIRE.

At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 4th instant a serious fire occurred in the Sha Ping market-place, in Hoihsan district, where there are about a thousand shops. The outbreak originated in a grocer's shop and the fire broke out for several hours till daybreak. Some three hundred shops were burnt down. It is reported that some of the shops destroyed are covered by insurance.

ILLICIT OPIUM.

HEAVY PENALTY ON SHIP.

Before Mr. Arthur, yesterday, in the Second Court, Captain F. Bucking of the German steamer *Thirfa* was charged with importing 230 tablets of illicit opium valued at \$600, reports the *Singapore Free Press* of 26th ult. Mr. Upcott appeared for the defendant and Mr. C. S. Chan for the prosecution. Sergeant Mansell said he boarded the steamer at the quarantine anchorage last Saturday. He went in a launch with some revenue officers who were searched before going. He searched the passengers and ship with the revenue officers but did not find anything. When he left the ship he left two Malay boats in charge. The next morning witnesses returned to the vessel with the revenue officers and on making a second search found twenty-four tins of opium hidden in ice-chests. They were in charge of these pipes. It took some difficulty in getting out the pipes in which the tins were hidden. The chief officer was informed about it and was told to inform the captain who was not at that time on board. Lin Tung Yaw, tester of the opium farm, said he found that the tins contained illicit Swatow opium. After deducting the weight of the pipes and the tins, the opium was valued at \$600.

Subsequently evidence was given by the captain and chief officer of the steamer, who said they did not know how the opium got there. The magistrate convicted the defendant and imposed a fine of \$5,000. The opium was confiscated and given to the opium farm.

INTERPORT SHOOT.

PENANG NEWSPAPER AND CONCESSION TO HONGKONG.

We must congratulate Singapore on a very creditable victory in the Interport shoot, and commiserate Hongkong whose shooting, it would appear, was not conducted under the most favourable weather conditions, whereas the low place taken by a team which has almost always distinguished itself in the contest, says the *Straits Times*.

That that is the fortune, or rather misfortune, of war, and is a calamity that might well happen to any of the teams taking part in the competition. Hongkong was no doubt unfortunate, but she had every concession granted her.

According to a Singapore contemporary, "the weather conditions (in Hongkong) prevailing at the time originally fixed for the shoot made it impossible to go to the range, and an extension of the period within which each team was to fire had to be asked for and was, of course, readily granted." If we mistake not one of the conditions of the competition is that every team should fire between the 1st and the 15th October each year, but Hongkong did not go to the range until a day after the prescribed time. We do not grudge Hongkong the concession made in her favour—as it happened, the extensions of time did not improve her chances of victory, for she fired in weather that was not a cloud—nevertheless, we submit that the extension forms a very bad precedent. It may be that rules are made to be broken, but more often they are made to be observed, and the stricter the observance to the rules governing a contest the better it is for all parties concerned, and the less dissatisfaction there will be among the contestants.

There are occasions, no doubt, when it is justifiable to overlook the contest thought that there was a case where a strict observance of the letter of the law was not required. We do not quarrel with their decision, but we trust that it will not be made a precedent. No doubt the ideal competition, one that is the best test of the comparative merits of each team, would be that the shoot should take place on the same range, on the same day, and under precisely similar weather conditions. That would be a test of marksmanship for we need not remind our readers that some ranges are easier than others and that the team shooting in fine, clear weather has an enormous advantage over one that has to go through its shooting in a drizzle, let us say. But, unfortunately, in an Interport shoot it is not possible to arrange matters that all these conditions are fulfilled, and the next best thing is that each team should fire on its own range and on different dates fixed by lot itself. A sufficiently lengthy period within which the teams are to fire is allowed under the rules at present governing the competition.

A team can choose any day within that fixed period and with a little foresight, and perhaps a little luck, should contrive to avoid being forced to fire under unfavourable conditions. Of course, as in the case of Hongkong this year, not even foresight can cope with the vagaries of the weather, but that, as we have already said, is the fortune of war. One year Penang had to fire in a steady drizzle, and another year she had to give up the contest altogether because of the rain which fell in torrents and hid the targets when half the shooting had been finished. We bring forward these instances merely to show that every contestant has an equal chance of being swamped, shall we say—out of the competition, and that it is dubious whether an extension of time is not reprehensible. Certainly the concession made in favour of Hongkong should not be set up as a precedent.

THE NAVY LEAGUE ANNUAL.

The Navy League Annual made its appearance for the second year on Trafalgar Day, October 21st. Mr. Allan B. Burgoynes, the well-known naval writer and critic, is again responsible for its production, and he has been fortunate in the gentlemen who have been collaborating with him.

The Duke of Argyll, K.T., has written a Sea Song especially for the book, and perhaps the next most interesting contribution is that on the "Development of the Capital Ship" by Mr. Maurice Frendergast. Plans accompany this article showing a battleship of 20,000 tons, steam 27 knots with internal-combustion engines and mounting no less than ten 18-inch guns, firing a two thousand pound shell.

In this connection, too, an article on "Internal Combustion Engines and their Application to the Propulsion of Warships" by the Marquis of Graham, Comr. R.N.V.R., will be especially valuable. Lord Graham, it will be remembered, has recently been experimenting with the gas-turbine engine on the Clyde. Mr. both Messrs. Basimor and Messrs. Vickers, Son and Maxim, are prepared to build a gas-engine battleship immediately.

Mr. Charles S. Jerram deals with the "Manning of the Navy in Peace and War," whilst Mr. Bellairs presses the claims of the Margin of Safety.

A subject of peculiar interest at the present time is the "Naval Policy of Germany," by Mr. H. O. Bywater, writing from Berlin, deals with the very fully.

Mons. Maximilien Laubeuf, late Engineer-in-Chief to the French Navy, contributes an article on French Submarines, and since he is the designer of most of them, and invented the "Naval" type of submarine, he can speak with authority.

Mr. Muirhead Collins, C.M.G., the representative of the Commonwealth of Australia, writes on Australian local defence. Dr. Benedict C. Glueberg, of the "Mercator" Marine, and its relation to the Navy, while a curious chapter in old naval history is contributed by Mr. Richard B. Croft, who was in the navy during its transition stage from wood to iron.

The last article in the history of the evolution of torpedo craft by Mr. Allan H. Burgoynes, a subject which he has made his special study.

These are the articles in Part I of the book, Part II, containing, as last year, a description of the Progress of the British and foreign navies during the past twelve months, by the Editor. Aiding him in this work, however, is Mr. Gerard Figgins, who sums up relative naval strength in an able article.

Part III includes the usual tables, and also contains a precise and detailed list of all the *Dreadnaughts* built and building in the world. As to illustrations, these are this year in the hands of Mr. Oscar Parkes, the well-known Marine artist, and the ship's portraits include the battleships, *Bellerophon*, *Satanstoe*, *Idaho*, *Michigan*, *Delaware*, *Missouri*, *Gorham*, and *Erasmus*, *Karl*, whilst the armoured cruisers will be found the *Admiral*, *Shannon*, *Gudensund*, *Mackay*, *Itaka*, *Edgar*, *Quincy*, and *Pisa*, besides sketches and plans of destroyers, torpedo boats and submarines.

The book is issued in a half-crown solid cardboard binding, edition, whilst the price of the edition is bound in cloth and leather, and last year sold at 10s. 6d. This year it is reduced to 10s. 6d. It is this edition that we would strongly recommend to all our readers, for besides being an ornament to any library, it is an essential work to every British naval officer.

INTERPORT CRICKET DINNER.

The *Shanghai Mercury* of 26th ult. says:—The Palace Hotel was the scene of the Interport Cricket Match Dinner on Saturday evening last, and once again thanks are due to all responsible for the arrangements, the same happy inspiration pervading the change from the Shanghai Club premises to that of the Palace Hotel, the large dining hall which served a dual purpose—one half being partitioned off for the dinner, and the other open for the hotel guests. Dining was tastefully displayed and pictures adorned the walls—one representing Cricket—bats and stumps, being particularly good.

The Chair was taken by a sturdy veteran in the person of Mr. A. A. Wood, a veteran of the willow in days gone by, and now for several years President of the Shanghai Cricket Club. Mr. W. C. D. Turner, Captain of the Hongkong team, supported him on the right and Mr. E. Walker, Captain of the bometers, on the left.

Mention must be made of the menu cards which will always remain as souvenirs, their artistic arrangement as set out comprising in addition to the menu itself a complete Record of Interport Matches against Hongkong, the full scores and analysis of the present match, and a photo of the combined teams, and a medal portrait of the president of the Shanghai Cricket Club. The dinner was excellently served and digestion was aided by an excellent selection of music by the Municipal Band, played in the annex to the dining room.

After proposing the toast of the King, which was followed by the singing of the National Anthem, Mr. A. A. Wood, who had the pleasure in once again having the honour to welcome their guests. He was sure it must have been gratifying to their guests to find that the good old game of cricket had not lost its hold upon Shanghai; there had been a record number of spectators at the match, and keen interest evinced from start to finish, both in the actual play and the personnel of the visitors. Nothing tended more to bring the players and the spectators together in closer ties of friendship than did sport—especially Interport sport—between the outposts. General regret was felt at the difficulty Hongkong had experienced in getting together their team and one would have liked to have welcomed such names as Mr. Pearce and the brothers Hancock. In Mr. Turner, however, the Hongkong team was fortunate, in that he was not only the son of a former Interport cricketer but an excellent leader, and the team were to be heartily congratulated upon their splendid showing, and the way they had made up the honour of Hongkong by never for one moment becoming downhearted against the great odds they found against them, and in one department of the game they excelled—and that was in their fielding, which was of a higher standard than in any previous Interport match. He could not sit down without complimenting Mr. A. E. Lanning upon his excellent score, and was proud to know he had been training in Shanghai. For their victory Shanghai owed much to Mr. R. N. Anderson, for his batting, and Mr. O. D. Rasmussen, the youngest member of the team, by his splendid bowling, which never allowed the advantage to slip away. He congratulated Hongkong on their splendid victories in lawn tennis. In the whole history of Interport contests he thought that Shanghai had never had such an eventful week and he tendered the hearty thanks of the Shanghai Cricket Club to the various committees, the Hon. Treasurer, the Hon. Secretary and particularly to Mr. W. L. Gerrard, for their good work. Mr. Gerrard had worked indefatigably. He felt sure that the Hongkong team would carry away pleasant recollections of their brief visit to Shanghai. In conclusion he proposed the toast of success and prosperity to the Hongkong team.

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placed on record their appreciation of their guests' and he could only reiterate what Mr. Wood had said. He hoped that it would not be long before Shanghai would pay a return visit to Hongkong and in mentioning the name of Mr. Honora he hoped that if ever any one of those present was unfortunate enough to have to appear before him in his judicial capacity, that their guests of that night would remember the hospitality of which he had partaken.

Mr. F. S. A. Bourne briefly replied on behalf of the guests, and humbly related an incident in connection with a cricket match at Canton which appeared greatly to those present. An impromptu concert followed the conclusion of the dinner, at which Captains Barrett and Daniels, Messrs. Platt, Lewis, Raydon and Billings took part.

MR. A. P. WOOD'S GARDEN PARTY. The list of entertainments connected with Interport Week was brought to a close yesterday when Mr. A. P. Wood gave a garden-party in honour of the Hongkong Cricket team. A large number of guests partook of Mr. Wood's hospitality, and a thoroughly enjoyable afternoon was spent.

POSTAL FACILITIES.

A correspondent writes to the *Siam Observer* a rather mournful letter bemoaning the non-existence of a mail service between Bangkok and Hongkong. He cites as an instance of the unreliability of the existing postal arrangements that a correspondent, who was then at Hongkong, posted him a letter addressed to Bangkok on September 28th. This correspondent himself left Hongkong for Bangkok on the 23rd October, and the letter which was posted on September 28th had not then put in an appearance but turned up on the afternoon of October 19th. For convenience sake let us call this correspondent A. and proceed to set out the harrowing story in clear terms. A. posts a letter in Hongkong for Bangkok. It is not until nearly a week has elapsed that the letter arrives. A. is disappointed and angry. He writes to the Hongkong Post Office and complains. The Post Office officials tell him that the letter was not lost, but that it was delayed by a regular mail service. While we have every sympathy with our correspondent we would point out that to justify a regular mail service there must be a sufficient volume of business. Shipping Companies and Postal Departments are not philanthropic institutions. While they seek to serve the interest of the public whenever practicable they have to be guided also by their obligations to shareholders on the one part and to the State on the other. Bangkok is not at all badly served by regard to Home mails—in fact those who recollection can take them back over a decade know that if they had then had the mail facilities they enjoy to-day they would have thought themselves marvellously well served. And, since all things are comparative, the population of the Bangkok of to-day has little enough to grumble at in reference to its mails. It regard to Hongkong, however, we know from personal experience that the postal service is not at all bad. We venture to suggest that the postal officials both at Bangkok and Hongkong would be greatly facilitating the delivery of this correspondence if they sent it *via* Singapore. There is a number of steamers constantly passing between Bangkok and Singapore and four great mail steamers make the Singapore-Hongkong run. If letters were invariably sent *via* Singapore, except those which would take the regular direct German boats, and the distance between the British Colony in the North and Bangkok. This has happened frequently in the past, because letters are posted on tramp steamers which wait for cargo at outside ports. There may be some obstacle in carrying out the idea of sending *via* Singapore, but we commend the idea for what it is worth to the postal authorities, knowing that they are always willing and anxious to serve the public to the best of their ability.

JAPANESE YARN LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The *Municipal Gazette*, Shanghai, of the 29th ult., has the following notice:—With reference to certain information furnished by a Ratepayer, including specimens of lottery tickets sold with the sales of yarn, a letter has been addressed to the Japanese Consul-General inquiring whether these operations have his sanction, and otherwise desiring an expression of his opinion on the subject. The members are unanimous in the view that this mode of competition is prejudicial to legitimate trade, and that every effort should be made to suppress the lottery either by the prohibition of the sale of the tickets, or by other means. The matter will have the Watch Committee's attention upon receipt of Mr. Eitaki's reply.

Council Room.

Shanghai, October 30, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that, from information received in the Council's possession, it is evident that the lottery in connection with the sale of Japanese cotton yarn, to which public attention was drawn in March last, is now in operation. The Council has given public notice that the concealment of lottery tickets in bales of yarn constitutes an infraction of the prohibition rule against lotteries in the Settlement, and before undertaking the Police prosecution of the concerned, I have the honour to inquire whether you are aware of the operations, and what view you take as to their desirability or the reverse. It is at all times the Council's endeavour where possible to obviate preferential treatment of any class of residents in the Settlement, and the suppressive measures which have been applied to native lotteries during recent years would fall in their object were a lottery of the present character allowed to function with impunity.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your obedient servant,

DAVID LINDALE,

Chairman.

H. EITAKI, Esq., Consul-General for Japan.

Shanghai, October 22, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 20th inst. making the inquiry respecting the coupon in connection with the sale of Japanese Cotton Yarn.

I beg to inform you that the coupons to which you refer are given away and are not sold; I am therefore unable to see any objection to this method of doing business. Art. XXIV of the By-Laws of the Municipal Regulations, relating to the sale of lottery tickets or chance to lottery.

I have the honour to be,

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THE OPIUM QUESTION.

STRAITS COMMISSION'S REPORT.

In the Singapore Legislative Council on the 28th ult., Mr. E. C. Ellis asked:—
1. When did the Government first receive the report of the Opium Commission?
2. Has the same been forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and, if so, when?
3. For what reasons have the Government decided not to publish such report and the evidence on which it is founded immediately they are printed, thus depriving the public of an equal opportunity of studying their contents?

4. Will the Government reconsider their decision in a matter so vital to the interests of the Colony and allow access to such documents as soon as printed, and give instructions for the printing being carried out and completed without delay?

5. If either the report or the evidence is completely printed, will the Government allow access to such one of them as is printed?

6. An advance but incomplete copy of the report of the Opium Commission was received on the 21st September, 1908.

7. The Government do not consider it advisable to forward an incomplete report to the Secretary of State.

8. The Government are of opinion that it is not desirable to make public the report until it has reached the Secretary of State and this view has been endorsed by the Secretary of State, who was telegraphed to on the subject after notice of these questions was received.

9. When the report is forwarded to the Secretary of State he will be requested to telegraph his sanction to its publication in the Colony and Federated Malay States. The delay in the printing is partly due to the Printing Office not being adequately equipped to carry out a work of this magnitude in addition to keeping up the ordinary work required for the Colony; also certain evidence taken in December last, at Penang, was not received by the Commission from the shorthand reporter until August, and then in an incomplete form. The Superintendent of the Printing Office states that he considers that by the 1st November the evidence and appendices will be ready for despatch.

NEW ANTI-OPIUM REGULATIONS.

Writing on the subject of the new regulations, the *Straits Times* says in a leader:—If the reform of China in the matter of opium smoking can be accomplished by means of ink and paper, it is already within sight. A recent issue of *Chinese Opinion* contains the text of new regulations designed to govern the sale and consumption of opium, and it may be said at once that they appear to be as drastic as the most rampant members of the anti-opium society could desire. They are drastic, in fact, that they strike one as being designed rather than to reform China's habits than as a determination of the Government which is to be literally carried out. For the regulations require every opium smoker to obtain a license permitting him to purchase the drug. It will set forth the quantity which the licensee is allowed to purchase, and each time a purchase is made the date and quantity are to be inserted. At the end of twelve months a decrease of one-eighth must be shown in the amount consumed, and it appears that this is a progressive obligation, the smoker may be described as under a term of notice to cure himself of the habit. If a smoker visits Peking he must take out a special license there, and if he is detected in any breach of the rules, sundry pains and penalties are to result. As for the dealers in opium, they are to be handled in still more arbitrary fashion. A shop that does other business shall not sell opium at the same time, and such shops must cease selling opium in three months. No new shops are to be permitted, and those who now sell shall not change their names, ownership or address.

Here we seem to detect the unmistakable evidence of force. Granting that the Chinese are a wonderful people, and that they are not to be measured rigidly by Western standards, does it seem possible that any man who sells other things than opium will trade in opium alone when he knows that each year his sales will be less than the one eighth that the previous year, until they finally disappear? A trader who is just making a decent living would find it less decent in a year, indolent in two or three, and extinct in four or five. Under such conditions he would have no option but to defy the rule against changing his address, for his coffin would have to receive whatever fragments of skin and bone a slow process of starvation might have left. Even the lot of hotel-keepers will not be particularly happy, for they are responsible that their guests do not smoke without first obtaining a license. We quoted the other day a letter in which Mr. Egerton Eastwick, pictured a district officer gazing round on the abundant poppy fields while filling up, as he knew the Government wished him to fill up, a declaration that there was no poppy cultivation in the area under his care. There is likely to be a good deal of that sort of thing under the regulations now issued. Even if the Government be in earnest, the task undertaken would be too severe. It puts a merciless power of attrition into the hands of officials, and it places a premium upon smuggling, and every other form of evasion. We know that when the duty on morphia was increased from 5 per cent to 200 per cent ad valorem the quantity imported fell to a few ounces, and yet the consumption increased. It has been said, very truly, that people can neither be made moral nor sober by act of Parliament, and the observation may be extended to the present case. Besides which, it is open to question whether opium smoking is not the least harmful of all the forms of indulgence to which people are in the habit of resorting. As

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 30th October, 100 cts. per 5 lbs.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Cents.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Moi Lung Pa	18
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	18
" Roast—Shiu	18
" Breast—Ngau Lam	13
" Soup, Tong Yuk	15
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	18
" Sirloin—Ngau Lau	18
" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chuan	26
Ballock's Brains—Know	10
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li	50
" Corned—Ham Ngau Li	58
" Head—Ngau Tam	80
" Heart—Ngau Sun	per lb
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	18
" Feet—Ngau Keok	each
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	10
" Tail—Ngau Mei	17
" Liver—Ngau Con	12
" Tripe (addressed)—Ngau To	7
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai	100
" tau-keok	set
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pal Kwat	22
" Leg—Yeung Pei	22
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau	20
Pigs' Chills—Chi Cheong	24
" Brains—Chi Know	per set
" Feet—Chi Keok	each
" Fry—Chi Chak	15
" Head—Chi Tau	16
" Heart—Chi Sum	each
" Kidneys—Chi Yiu	pair
" Liver—Chi Kon	7
Pork, Chop—Chi Pal Kwat	22
" Corned—Ham Chai Yuk	—
" Leg—Chi Pei	22
" Fat or Lard—Chi Yau	18
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau	50
" Keok	set
" Heart—Yeung Sun	each
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	10
" Liver—Yeung Con	22
Socking Pigs, To Order—Chi Chai	22
Beef—Sang Ngau Yau	20
" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau	24
" Yeal—Ngau Chai Yuk	20
" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong	20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai	29
" Capons, Large, Small—Siu Kai	30
" Ducks—Ap	24
" Doves—Pan Kau	each
" Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan	per doz
" Fowls, Canton—Kai	32
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	26
" Geese—Ngo	25
" Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye	—
" Ngo	pair
Musk Deer—Wong Keng	each
" Hare—To Chai	—
" Partridge—Chi Khoo	70
" Pheasant—Shan Kai	pair, \$1.20
" Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kip	each
" Holchow—Holchow Pak Kip	22
" Quail—Um Chiu	24
" Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk	dozen
" Snipe—Sa Chai	each
" Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	per lb
" Hen—Na	50
Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sul-ap	pair
" Teal, Shanghai, Sul Ap Chai	85
Wild Ducks, Canton—Sang Shing Sul	—
" Ap	per pair

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	10
Bream—Bin Yu	15
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	20
" Carp—Li Yu	16
" Catfish—Chik Yu	11
" Godfish—Mun Yu	16
" Grabs—Hoi	20
" Gutter Fish—Mok Yu	14
" Dab—Sa Mang Yu	14
" Dace—Wong Mei Lun	11
" Dog Fish—Tli Yu Si	8
" Bala, Congor—Hoi Man Yu	17
" Fresh Water—Tam Si Yu	—
" Yellow—Wong Si	24
" Frog—Tien Kai	25
" Grouper—Sak Pan	52
" Gudgeon—Pak Kip Yu	13
" Herrings—Tao Pak	20
" Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu	28
" Labrids—Wong Fa Yu	18
" Loach—Wu Yu	28
" Lobsters—Lung Ha	13
" Mackerel—Chi Yu	24
" Monk Fish—Mop Yu	24
" Mullet—Chai Yu	22
" Oysters—Sang Hoi	20
" Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu	26
" Perch—Tau Loo	14
" Pike—Ya Pau Poong	19
" Plake—Pan Yu	22
" Pomfret, Black—Hak Cheung	28
" Pomfret, White—Pak Cheung	32
" Prawns—Ming Ha	28
" Ray—Fai Pa Si	9
" Rock Fish—Sak Kan Kung	28
" Roach—Chai Yu	25
" Salmon, (Fiji), Fresh Water—Ma Yu	24

Shark—Sa Yu	9
Skate—Po Yu	10
Shrimps—Ha	24
Snappers—Lap Yu	22
Soles—Tat Sa Yu	20
Tench—Wan Yu	18
Turbot—Cho Hoi Yu	24
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keok Yu	60
White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai	—

FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yan	30
Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping	20
" (Chafoo)—Tin Chun Ping	15
" (Koi)—Hoi Tong	8
" Custard—Fai Lai Chai	each
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng	5
" (brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	6
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lut	12
Carambola—Yeung Tou	10
Cocoanuts—Yeh Tai	each
Grapes—Siu Tai Tai	30
Lemons, China—Ning Moong	7
" Amer.—Kum San Ning Moong	7
Lichees, Small Stone—Lai Chi Con	25
" Fresh, Lai Chi	—
Limes, (Saigon)—Sai Kung Ning	Moong
" Moong	each
Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Moong	—
Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong	—
Mangosteens, San Chuk Tai per 100	—
Oranges, Tim Chang	8
" Small—Tai Koi	each
" Mandarin—Tim Kut	—
Olives—Pak Lam	8
Passion Fruit	each
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shut Li	12
" (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li	14
" (Shanghai)—Sheung Hoi Li	18
Peanuts, Fa Sang	10
Persimmons, Large—Hung Chiu	8
Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheung Poon	—
" 2nd quality—Chung tang	—
Paw-law	—
Platania—Tat Chiu	3
Plums, Swatow—Hung Lai	—
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each
Walnuts, Hop Tou	12
Green—Sung Hop Tou	—
Shanghai Lo Kwat	—

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ah	8
" Chi Chai	—
Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin	—
" Beans, (French), Shanghai—Shung Hoi	14
" Beans, Sprout—Ah Chai	4
" Beans, Long—Tan Kok	12
" Beet Root—Hung Chai Tau	each
" Brinjals, Green—Cheung Yuen Ker	—
" Brinjals, Red—Hong Ker	4
" Brussels—Pak Chai	—
" Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shun	3
" Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy	6
" Cabbage, Red—Kai Lan Tau	each
" Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Chai	8
" Cane Shoots, bunch—Kan Shun	2
" Cauliflower, Large size—Tat Yeh Chai	—
" Cauliflower, Medium size—Cheung Yeh	—
" Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Chai-fa	—
" Carrots—Kam Shun	5
" Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy	8
" Celery, English—Yeung Kan Chai	—
" Celery, White—Pak Yeung Kan Chai	—
" Chilies, Dried—Con Lat Chiu	14
" " Red—Hung Fa	10
" " Green—Cheng Lat Chiu	10
" Curry Stuff, English—Ka Lee Chai Liu	8
" Cucumbers—Cheng Kwa	—
" Blister Squash—Fu Kwa	5
" Garlic—Suen Tau	5
" Ginger, young—Sun Tai Kung	4
" " old—Lo Kung	12
" Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	2
" Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each
" Lettuce—Yeung Sang Chai	each
" Water Chouts—Ma Tai	4
" " Mandarin—Kwai Lum Ma Tai	10
" Musk Melon	—
" Mushrooms, Fresh—Sang Cho Kho	—
" Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chung Tau	12
" " Green—Sang Chung	—
" " Shai—Sheung Hoi Chung Tau	—
" " Japan—Yat Poon	—
" Okros—Mo Ker	8
" Parsley, English—Yeung On Sai	—
" Green Peas—Cheng Tau	15
" Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	4
" " Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Shu	—
" " Tsal	—
" " Japan—Yat Poon Shu Tsal	—
" " American—Fai Ki	—
" " Foochow—Pak Chai Shu Tsal	—
" " Macao—Oh Moon	—
" Pumpkin—Toong Kwa	3
" Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsal	4
" Rhubarb	8
" Shalots—On Chung Tau	8
" Spinage (Chinese)—Paw Chai	4
" Spinage—Yin Chai	4
" Tomatoes—Fan Ker	3
" Taros—Wu Tai	8
" Turnips, Pua-d (Long)—Low Pak	—
" " English—Yeung Low Pak	—
" Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	6
" Water Cresses—Sai Yeung Chai	12
" " Galtrops—Lan Kok	—
" " Lily Roots—Lia Ngai	5
" Yams—Tai Shu	4
" Sage	per bundle

The prices necessarily vary from day to day, and the Sanitary Board has no power to compel stallholders to sell at the prices quoted.	
A. GIBSON.	

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. R. S. KADDOUR & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 3.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$14,000,000 \$150,000 }	\$2,001,774	{Interim of 2s for first half year @ ex 1/91—\$21.042	58 X	{805 sales London 26.10}
National Bank of China, Limited	99,025	£7	£6	{ \$4,000 \$150,000 }	\$10,323	2s (London 2/6) for 1903	...	\$50
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Union Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$213,757 \$411,990 }	none	\$14 for 1907	8 X	\$175 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£3	{ Tls. 1,125,000 Tls. 303,747 Tls. 118,377 }	Tls. 163,512	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1907	6 X	Tls. 85 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,500,000 \$202,478 \$202,478 }	\$2,506,011	{Final of 21s making 34s for 1906 and Interim of 5s for 1907	58 X	\$785
Angate Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$501,763	\$12 and bonus 5s for 1906	9 X	\$1675
FIRE INSURANCES.								
Shia Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$226,097 \$15,802 }	\$172,432	\$6 and bonus 2s for 1906	8 X	108 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$15,802 \$15,802 }	\$428,022	\$27 for 1906	8 X	\$222 sellers
SHIPPING.								
Shia and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,500 \$7,500 \$7,500 }	\$1,035	\$1 for 1906	...	\$15
Angas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$20,000 \$20,000 \$20,000 }	Nil	\$24 for year ending 30.6.1908	72 X	\$24
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$12,000 \$12,000 \$12,000 }	\$17,755	\$12 for first half-year ending 30.6.1908	71 X	\$24 buyers
do-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$13,755	{6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16=35.154	58 X	{\$21 \$20}
do do (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$13,755	Interim of Tls. 14 for account 1908	71 X	{Tls. 45 sellers Tls. 52 buyers}
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 14,510	Final of 1/- making 3/- for 1907 and in- terim of 1/- (No. 20) for a/c 1908	6 X	45/-
Shanghai Transport and Trading Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$98	\$2.50 for year ending 30.4.1908	4 X	\$25
Star Ferry Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$98	Final of Tls. 24 making Tls. 5 for 1907	21 X	Tls. 45 sellers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 6,869	Final of Tls. 24 making Tls. 5 for 1907	21 X	Tls. 45 sellers
REFINERIES.								
Shia Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$20,000 \$20,000 \$20,000 }	Dr. \$279,371	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$115
Shia Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$7,000 \$7,000 \$7,000 }	Dr. \$135,133	\$5 for 1907	...	\$22 sellers
Shia Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 9,173	Tls. 1 (8 X) for year ending 31.8.06	...	Tls. 90 sellers
MINING.								
Shia Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$11,550	{Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 11) for year end- ing 29.2.08	72 X	{ex div Tls. 15.35 sales}
Shia Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	18/10	{ \$150,000 \$150,000 \$150,000 }	Dr. \$4,191	None	...	\$7
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Shia (Gen.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$450,000 \$450,000 \$450,000 }	\$3,725	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$15
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$3,000,000 \$3,000,000 \$3,000,000 }	\$3,550	Final of 2s making 3s for 1907	72 X	\$45
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$2,500,000 \$2,500,000 \$2,500,000 }	\$384,847	Interim of 2s for account 1908	8 X	\$93 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 33,723	Final of Tls. 24 making in all Tls. 5 for year ending 30.4.08	6 X	Tls. 52 sales
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 60,000 Tls. 60,000 Tls. 60,000 }	Tls. 22,626	Interim of Tls. 4 for account 1908	52 X	Tls. 154 sales
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Shia-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000 }	Dr. \$1,531	Tls. 6 for 1907	6 X	Tls. 68 buyers
Shia House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$750,000 \$750,000 \$750,000 }	\$1,278	\$24 for year ending 30.6.07	...	\$121 buyers
Shia Stores, Limited	50,125	\$15	\$15	{ \$751,875 \$751,875 \$751,875 }	\$14,639	\$1.80 for 1906	...	\$77 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000 }	\$6,915	Interim of 5s for account 1908	8 X	\$94 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$5,000,000 \$5,000,000 \$5,000,000 }	\$6,915	Interim of 5s for account 1908	7 X	\$94 sellers
Shia Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 }	\$4,621	70 cents for 1907	7 X	\$94
Shia Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$300,000 \$300,000 \$300,000 }	\$63	\$12 for 1907	6 X	\$27
Shia Land Investment Company, Limited	75,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,125,000 Tls. 1,125,000 Tls. 1,125,000 }	Tls. 107,547	Interim of Tls. 5 for account 1908	7 X	Tls. 116 sales
Shia Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ Tls. 1,750,000 Tls. 1,750,000 Tls. 1,750,000 }	\$1,341	Interim of 2s for account 1908	9 X	\$45
COTTON MILLS.								
Shia Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 750,000 Tls. 750,000 Tls. 750,000 }	Tls. 8,807	Tls. 24 for year ended 31.10.1907	31 X	Tls. 68 sales
Shia Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 1,500,000 Tls. 1,500,000 Tls. 1,500,000 }	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	4 X	\$101
Shia Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 750,000 Tls. 750,000 Tls. 750,000 }	Tls. 8,519	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 X)	...	Tls. 60 sellers
Hongkong-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 800,000 Tls. 800,000 Tls. 800,000 }	Tls. 6,308	Tls. 8 for 1906	...	Tls. 75 sellers
Shia Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 }	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 240 sales
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Shia Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ \$1,500 \$1,500 \$1,500 }	\$648	1.10 per share for 1907—\$1.037	12 X	\$2 buyers
Shia-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$720,000 \$720,000 \$720,000 }	Nil	\$1.20 for 1907	12 X	\$21 buyers
Shia Light and Power Company, Limited	20,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$200,000 \$200,000 \$200,000 }	\$25,000	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	\$21
Shia do do special shares	20,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$200,000 \$200,000 \$200,000 }	\$25,000	60 cents for 1907	...	\$20.50 buyers
Shia Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 }	\$1,593	80 cents for 1907	...	\$20.50 buyers
Shia Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$75	\$6	{ \$1,875,000 \$1,875,000 \$1,875,000 }	\$48	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.08	58 X	\$20
Shia Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$4,000,000 \$4,000,000 \$4,000,000 }	\$1,078	Interim of 40 cents for account 1908	10 X	\$20.25 and b.
Shia Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$120,000 \$120,000 \$120,000 }	\$2,078	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 X	\$12 buyers
Shia Hall & Holts, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$420,000 \$420,000 \$420,000 }	\$2,078	\$2 for year ending 28.2.08	10 X	\$20
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000 }	\$8,657	\$2 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 30.2.08	6 X	\$18 sales
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$125,000 \$125,000 \$125,000 }	\$6,321	Interim of 5s for account 1908	8 X	\$93 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000 }	\$5,578	Interim of 5s for account 1908	8 X	\$94 sales
Waatechappi tot Mija, Bosch en Landbouwer- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 547,500 Tls. 547,500 }	Tls. 17,127	Interim of Tls. 10 for 2nd quarter	4 X	Tls. 605 sales
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 250,000 Tls. 250,000 Tls. 250,000 }	\$7,471	80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on \$2 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	4 X	\$21
Peak Tramways Company (new)	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000 }	Nil	None	...	\$2
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$750,000 \$750,000 \$750,000 }	Nil	None	...	\$2
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,200,000 Tls. 1,200,000 Tls. 1,200,000 }	Tls. 6,603	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 74 for 1907	6 X	Tls. 119
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 14,820 Tls. 14,820 Tls. 14,820 }	Tls. 8,493	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	12 X	Tls. 118 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	15,350	£20	£20	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 58,235	Final of 37/6 making 58/6 for 1907	...	Tls. 400
Shia South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$150,000 \$150,000 \$150,000 }	Dr. \$20,235	None	...	\$25 buyers
Shia Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	230	40 cents for year ending 31.4.08	8 X	\$20 sales
Shia Certain Waterworks Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,000 Tls. 15,000 Tls. 15,000 }	Tls. 200	Tls. 64 for year ending 30.4.07	5 X	Tls. 94 buyers
Shia Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 500,000 Tls. 500,000 Tls. 500,000 }	Tls. 311	50 cents for 1907	5 X	Tls. 94 buyers
Shia United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$4	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$1,800	80 cents on 1,000 ord. shares and \$10.80 on 100 10/- shares for year ending 31.5.07	6 X	\$15 buyers
Shia Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$900,000 \$900,000 \$900,000 }	\$6,458	Final 0.10 making 3s making 60 cents for year ending 31.12.07	6 X	\$10
Shia William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$150,000 \$150,000 \$150,000 }	\$3,95	Final in 30 cts. making 60 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1908	...	\$5
DIVIDENDS PAYABLE:—								
* These shares are entitled to half of the profits								